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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

## Khaled, Lamazina hold formal talks

RIYADH, June 11 (SPA) — King Khaled and President Sangoué Lamazina of Upper Volta held talks here Monday.

The talks were attended by Crown Prince Fahd, Defense Minister Prince Sultan, Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuwair, Minister of State Muhammad Ibrahim Masoud and Ahmad Siraj, director of African affairs department at the foreign ministry.

On the Upper Volta side they were attended by the minister of foreign affairs, planning and cooperation, works, tourism and other senior members of the President's delegation.

The talks dealt with bilateral relations and the situation in the Middle East.

After the meeting Prince Saud said that the two sides had identical viewpoints regarding the problems in the Middle East and Africa and the political and economic difficulties faced by developing states.

They also agreed on the aims of both countries regarding cooperation and coordination between African states and the Arab world, he added.

Discussions, the prince said, dealt with Arab-African cooperation and relations among Islamic states in addition to international issues of mutual interest.

Later in the day President Lamazina left for Jeddah. He was seen off by King Khaled, Crown Prince Fahd and other princes and senior officials.



DINNER GUEST: King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd with Upper Volta President Sangoué Lamazina at the banquet given in the African leader's honor Sunday night.

## Schmidt stresses need for energy conservation

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP) —

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, stressing the reality of the oil shortage and the urgent need for conservation and cooperation, has warned that "a sudden oil price explosion can ruin all our economies."

Interviewed on television CBS-TV's "Face the Nation" program, Sunday Schmidt said that were it not for cooperation among Western leaders, the major industrialized powers might already have engaged in the same selfish policies that produced the "depression" of the 1930s.

Even with the prevailing cooperative mood, the German Chancellor predicted that the 1980s would prove "very difficult" economically "because the energy shortage...will last. It will not disappear."

To improve the situation, he said, Western nations need to save energy and develop alternative sources including nuclear and solar energy.

"I have had the impression in talking to some Americans, that some of you believe that the oil shortage is not real, that it just has been made up by somebody, possibly by the oil corporations," Schmidt said on the program earlier in the week. "I want to tell you that the oil shortage is real."

Schmidt added, "The problem is first to narrow the gap between supply and demand: by conservation, by using other forms of energy, and, secondly, not to have too volatile price curves but to flatten them out and let the price rise steadily over the years, because a sudden



Chancellor Schmidt  
oil price explosion can ruin all our economies."

## Libya threatens to cut off oil deliveries to the U.S.

NEW YORK, June 11 (Agencies) —

Libya's substantial oil shipments to the United States may be cut off unless Washington agrees to end its embargo on Libya. The Central Intelligence Agency has killed Libyans in the United States, threatened the Warsaw Pact nations of the Soviet Bloc, and demanded that Libya were in Uganda helping to revive former President Idi Amin's regime.

He also blamed the West and oil companies for the rapidly rising price of oil and said that he might keep Libyan oil in the ground "for the next generation."

Libya is the third largest supplier of oil to the United States, accounting for 10 per cent of U.S. oil imports.

## Socialists likely to emerge largest group in EEC Parl't

BRUSSELS, June 11 (Agencies) —

The Socialists Monday looked set to become the largest single group in the first directly-elected European Parliament but they will be heavily outnumbered by right-wingers.

Computer forecasts showed that the socialists would have only 111 of the 410 seats in the consultative assembly of the nine-nation European Economic Community.

The Christian Democrats would win 106 and the British and Danish Conservatives 63, according to the forecasts by the European Broadcasting Union.

In the old assembly appointed by national parliaments the socialists had one third of the seats.

The forecast showed the Communists would win 44 seats and the mainly Gaullist Progressive Democratic group 23, leaving the balance still tipped to the right.

In the center will be some 40 liberals, according to the forecast.

Only about 53.2 per cent of the EEC's 180 million voters went to the polls which were held in France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg Sunday and in Britain, the Netherlands, Ireland and Denmark last Thursday.

Socialists, many of them opposed to the Common Market, lost ground in several countries.

Emilio Colombo, Italian presi-

dent of the outgoing European Parliament, said the overall results showed voters had rewarded parties which had always fought for a united Europe.

"But the new parliament will have to face the declared hostility of part, albeit a minority, of our populations," he said.

In West Germany, where the final results were announced early Monday, the Christian Democrats polled more than the combined votes for the two parties in the ruling Bonn coalition led by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the Social Democrats and Free Democrats (Liberals).

In France, the Gaullist Party came in its worst setback at the poll in more than 20 years.

With all but a few results in from overseas territories, Health Minister Simone Veil, heading the list tacitly backed by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, easily topped the poll.

Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac came under immediate criticism from within his party for his aggressive and strongly nationalistic campaign.

Final results gave Britain's Conservative Party 60 seats, making it the largest single national party in the new parliament which meets in the French city of Strasbourg on July 17.

The British Labor Party won 17 of the 81 seats allotted to the United Kingdom.

In Italy, the Christian Democrats took 30 of the 81 seats, the Communists 24 and Socialist parties 13.

Meanwhile, a center-right coalition capable of dominating the newly elected parliament was announced Monday, even before final results were declared.

Jean-François Ponsat — French leader of the Liberal group in the old assembly and re-elected Sunday to the new body — announced formation of a coalition with the Conservatives and the Christian Democrats for the election of president of the new chamber when it assembles in Strasbourg.

## Egypt, Israel clash over Palestine state

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt June 11 (AP) —

Israel and Egypt traded angry public attacks Monday and then settled down to negotiate autonomy for Palestinians living under Israeli occupation.

The outbursts followed statements by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin that he would use force if necessary to prevent creation of a Palestinian state, and by an Egyptian newspaper calling such statements "the poison of snakes."

The attacks preceded a long and difficult year of negotiations ahead, with the United States acting as mediator.

The two countries entered the negotiations with totally opposed views on such issues as the nature of autonomy, Israeli settlements on the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the issue of Arab Jerusalem, annexed by Israel in 1967.

Added difficulties came from the fact that the Palestinians and Jordan, who were both asked to participate in the negotiations, have rejected this because they believe the talks will not result in a meaningful Palestinian entity.

## Telephone expansion announced



Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal

RIYADH, June 11 (SPA) — 97,000 local telephone lines will be provided after next Thursday, PTT Minister Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal announced Monday.

The new facility will be in addition to 17,000 long-distance lines installed at 16 new telephone exchanges operating in 11 towns of the Kingdom.

This is the biggest achievement ever realized by the ministry, since the entire work has been completed under the supervision of Saudi Telephones Company (Sauditel) in a record time of six months.

According to the minister, Sauditel opened 17 exchanges with 80,000 local lines and 9,000 long-distance facilities Dec. 14 last year.

The minister added that thousands of Sauditel personnel and workers from different companies handling the project would be mobilized throughout the Kingdom to ensure a successful beginning of the new telephone service on June 14.

Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg said the "snake" editorial in the newspaper "Al Akhbar" was "venomous." He reiterated Israel's determination to continue building settlements in "Eretz Israel" — the name used by Israeli hawks to denote biblical Israel.

In Tel Aviv, Begin, responding to growing criticism of the settlements, denied that they are obstacles to the peace process. A statement from his office said circles in Judea and Samaria (West Bank) was in effect a provocation.

At the Alexandria talks, Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil declared his country's "strongest rejection of the right of building settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. They were

territories occupied by force. The West Bank is not Eretz Israel."

The autonomy scheme, provided for in the Camp David accords of last September, aims at giving the 1.1 million Palestinians in the two territories autonomy within five years. Egypt says this should lead to an independent state, but Israel totally rejects that view.

A spokesman for the conference said after the first session that once the television crews and cameramen had left the conference hall, the delegates took off their jackets in the sweltering heat and held a very practical meeting, mainly discussing procedural matters. "There was a desire to lower the temperature," said George Sherman, spokesman for the U.S. delegation.

## Iranians demonstrate against Iraqi govt.

TEHRAN, June 11, (Agencies) —

Some 4,000 demonstrators marched through the Iranian capital Monday calling for an Islamic revolution in neighboring Iraq.

They were led by six hooded men said by demonstrators to be Iraqi religious leaders.

The march to the Iraqi embassy was called to protest an alleged Iraqi raid last week on Kurdish border villages in Iran, in which six people were killed.

Most of the slogans in the demonstration, however, referred to Iraq's internal political situation.

The crowd chanted that Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini was also the Iraqi people's leader and that Iraqi president Abud Hassan Bakr was their enemy.

Demonstrators said 20 men in the march, whose faces were covered by Arab head-dresses, were Iraqi students opposed to their country's government.

The march was called by the Islamic Dawn movement, which is linked with Iran's Islamic Republic Party.

Iranian officials have also accused Iraqis of supplying arms to autonomy-seeking Arabs in the Gulf province of Khuzestan during heavy fighting between them and Persian militia earlier this month.

Monday's edition of the daily newspaper "Kayhan" claimed the Iraqi regime had resorted to "brutal measures such as torture, terror and the execution of thousands of Muslim liberals" to put an end to the country's budding Islamic movement.

Banks Open

Meanwhile Iran's banks opened Monday under new, government-appointed management.

Bankers described business as normal, following last Friday's nationalization announcement.

Iran's 44,000 bank employees appeared generally happy with the government's takeover which may protect their jobs at a time of mass unemployment and economic depression.

## Muslim rebels besieging northeastern Afghan city

TEHRAN, June 11 (Agencies) —

An Afghan exile group based in Iran said Monday Muslim rebels were besieging the northeastern city of Faizabad, the capital of Afghanistan's Badkhashan province which borders the Soviet Union.

The Islamic Cultural Society of Afghanistan said in a statement there was heavy fighting in a number of other provinces and 15,000 troops had surrendered to the rebels who are seeking the overthrow of Soviet-backed President Noor Muhammad Taraki.

It said the rebels had captured large quantities of military equipment including tanks, cannons, trucks and thousands of rounds of ammunition.

The society said rebels had captured four small towns and an important mine near Faizabad which is reputed to produce the world's best examples of the semi-precious stone Lapis Lazuli.

Earlier Sunday, Afghanistan extended the period of general amnesty for Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran from May 28 to July 1 radio Kabul announced.

Quoting an official statement, the radio urged the anti-government refugees to return home.

About 100,000 Afghan refugees have crossed over to Iran said Monday Muslim rebels in Kabul by Taraki's Communist government.

Most of the refugees in exile in Pakistan have rejected Taraki's offer of amnesty and pledged that they will return only after the present Afghan government has been toppled.

In a speech reported by the radio, Taraki said that 1,500 refugees had returned home to the troubled northeastern Kunar province and he hoped that Afghan nationalists "misled by anti-revolution forces" would return home.

Taraki also accused Pakistani militias of attacking his country and warned that "international interference in Afghanistan would lead to international problems". He said his troops had given a "befitting answer to invaders" from Pakistan and most of the "saboteurs" had been wiped out.

Radio Kabul reported demonstrations in various parts of Afghanistan against the alleged Pakistani attacks but gave no details.

Pakistan has repeatedly rejected Afghan accusations and warned that false propaganda, if continued, would damage peace and stability in the region.

## DC-10 crash

## FAA certification standards questioned

By H. Josef Tebert

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP) — For the second time in five years, a disastrous crash of a DC-10 jetliner is prompting questions about how the U.S. government monitors the design and construction of commercial jets.

Critics say the American Airlines crash near Chicago has again exposed defects in the certification of new jetliners by the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) — as, they say, did the 1974 crash of a DC-10 outside Paris.

FAA officials dispute much of the criticism. But some FAA engineers privately concede the agency is short on manpower, must often rely on company-supplied reports, must extensively use inspectors on the manufacturer's payroll, and — in the case of the DC-10 — may have allowed critical design flaws to get through.

A subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives was scheduled to open hearings Monday on the Chicago crash, in which an engine broke off the plane shortly after takeoff, killing 275 in the United States' worst aviation accident (related story on page 4). The witnesses will include FAA administrator Langhorne Bond, who last week grounded all DC-10s and ordered the plane's design certificate suspended, pending further tests, because of possible design problems in the engine mounts.

It will not be the first — or of the last — congressional probe the FAA's handling of the DC-10. A similar one occurred after the Turkish Airlines DC-10 crashed outside Paris in March 1974, killing 346 in the world's worst commercial air accident involving one plane.

Investigators then blamed the design of a cargo door which blew open, decompressing the cargo area, collapsing a floor, and causing hydraulic cables inside the plane to sever.

A U.S. congressional report chastized the FAA for failing to uncover the door design problem during the DC-10's early development, noting a McDonnell-Douglas subcontractor warned against just such a problem two years before the plane was approved by the FAA.

The first DC-10 rolled out of the hanger at the McDonnell-Douglas plant in Long Beach, California, in July 1970 and went through its first test flight the following month. On July 31, 1971, it received its FAA "type certificate," which gives the plane's design the FAA's stamp of approval.

On the same day, two of the big planes already were being delivered to customers, and within six months there were 13 of the planes, costing \$35 million each, in the hands of the airlines, according to McDonnell-Douglas records.

Critics charge that the plane was hastily built because McDonnell-Douglas at the time was in a race with Lockheed, which was developing its own wide-body jet, L-1011 TriStar. Although the DC-10 was begun a year after Lockheed's, its type certificate was issued several weeks before the TriStar's.

The road a commercial jet takes from the drawing board through test flights and finally, after government certification, to delivery can cover a number of years — 3½ years for the DC-10, beginning with the company's application for FAA approval on Dec. 26, 1967.

The FAA's role in the development of the jetliner follows an established pattern, agency officials say. Some critics claim that pattern involves too great a dependence on the manufacturer for technical data and manpower and not enough independent criticism.

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## Nazer chairs meeting Gulf planners ponder development program

RIYADH, June 11 (R) — Gulf planning ministers met Monday to draw up a unified development strategy for the region.

The ministers also heard a working paper prepared by a technical committee on coordination between Gulf states economic planning. The conference is being attended by Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

Opening the session Saudi Planning Minister Sheikh Fahd bin Abdulaziz called for one strategy for the proper use of the resources of states in the Gulf.

Nazer, who was elected chairman of the meeting said plans should be drawn up to diversify the national incomes so that we do not have to depend on our international status on one single depletable commodity. Plans should be drawn up without unnecessary extravagance of manpower or money.

Nazer said the conference

will not only draw up a strategy for the future but will also seek to affirm "a basic unity in the states involved and define its direction."

"While we seek technological development," he said "we should carefully nurture Islamic principles which are our greatest heritage. We do not need to look elsewhere for guidance."

Nazer said that as states diversify their sources of income, they should educate and train their nationals to replace the foreign workers as soon as practicable.

The technical committee's working paper referred to the similar circumstances Gulf states faced and suggested coordination as the basis of integrated and well-balanced development.

The paper contained detailed proposals for economic integration and use of resources. It also called for periodic meetings of both the ministers and the technical committee to follow up resolutions.

## Traffic fines in Jeddah reaching SR3m a month

JEDDAH, June 11 — Fines imposed on traffic offenders here are running at the rate of SR3 million a month, according to Jeddah Traffic Director Maj. Assad Abdul Karim.

Maj. Abdul Karim told "Al-Jazira" Monday that the figures for the first half of 1979 showed a steep rise; against the SR12 million taken in fines last year and of around SR6 million in 1977. The increases "clearly show motorists' growing disrespect for traffic regulations."

Last week saw a major campaign in the city which resulted in the arrest of 150 persons and the impounding of hundreds of vehicles, Maj. Abdul Karim said. The drive, which started on Tuesday, covered the town center, Bab Mecca and the Medina Road area.

The campaign took the form of surprise checks, Maj. Abdul Karim said and has improved traffic flow in the city "after the traffic free-for-all of the past months".

## Bonnet welcomes tour

## Naif begins visit to France today

RIYADH, June 11 (SPA) — Interior Minister Prince Naif starts an official visit to France Tuesday for talks on cooperation and a tour of public security installations in Paris.

## Maulana Siddiqi dies in Medina

MEDINA, June 11 — Maulana Inam Karim Siddiqi, a prominent opponent of British rule in India and well-known Shia scholar, died here Friday of heart failure. For some time, he was a prisoner of the British in Malta. For the last 40 years of his life, the Maulana taught at the Al-School of Sharia Sciences here.

French Interior Minister told "Al-Riyadh" newspaper in Paris that France attached great importance to the visit "as a spur to new cooperation in security".

Bonnet commended the good relations between Saudi Arabia and France and the role Saudi Arabia has played internationally.

Prince Naif's visit would offer an opportunity to exchange views on security and to consolidate the friendly ties and cooperation between the two sides.

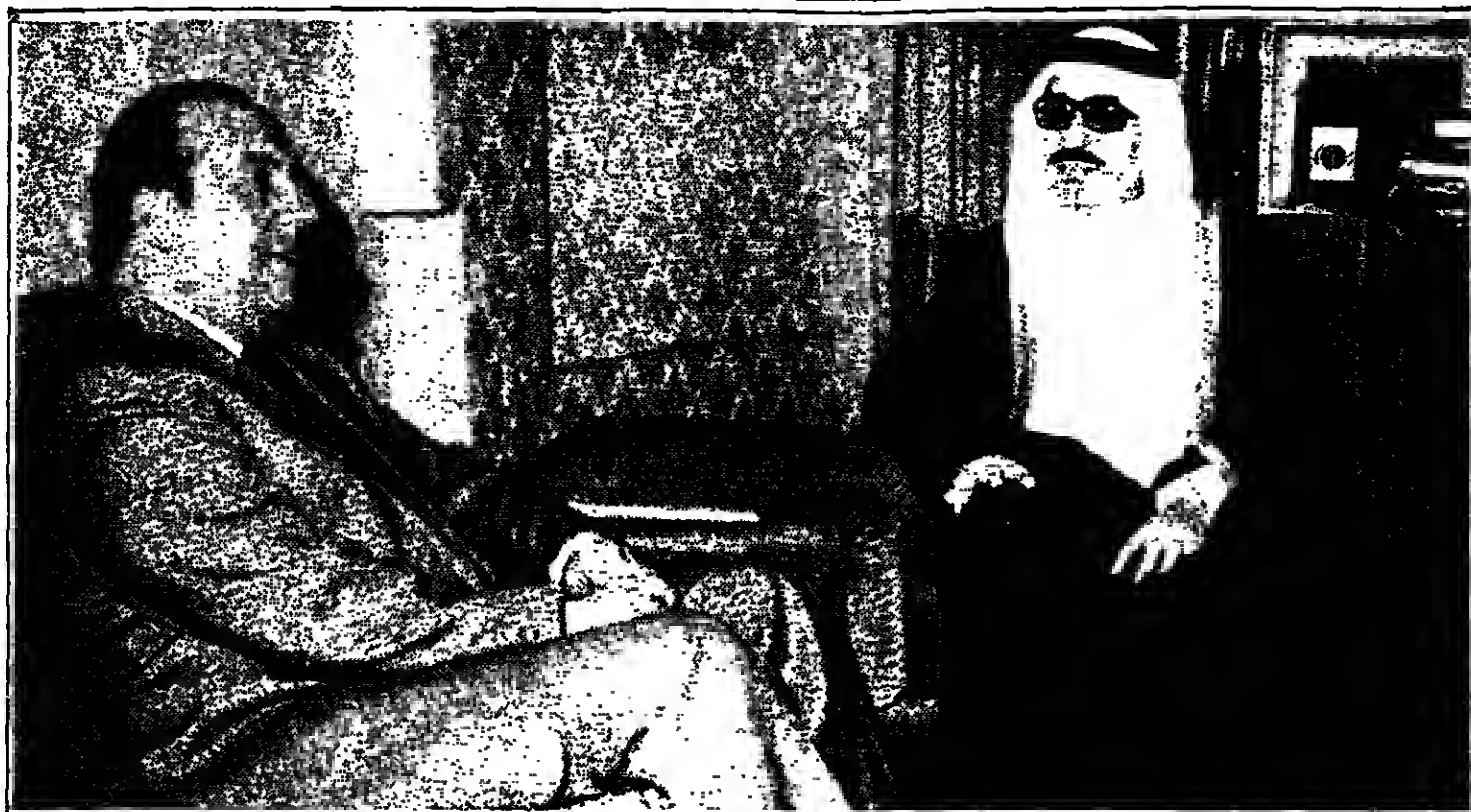
Prince Naif's tour will include visits to public security, civil defense and acci-

dents prevention centers, the Paris police, the national guard, the fire brigade barracks and training schools for security personnel.

Referring to France's attitude on the Middle East issue, Bonnet said only a comprehensive solution, in which all parties including the PLO took part, would be capable of bringing about a just and lasting peace to the Middle East.

## League gets donation

MECCA, June 11 (SPA) — The Muslim World League Monday received SR400,000 from the Alireza group as aid for Afghan refugees made homeless in the current disturbances.



NEW ENVOY: Mecca Governor Prince Fawaz Sunday receiving the new Greek ambassador to Saudi Arabia. The prince also met the envoys of Zambia and Sweden.

## Commerce minister says

## Saudi group worked against Manila oil move

RIYADH, June 11 (SPA) — The Saudi delegation at the recent UNCTAD V conference in Manila was active in preventing the discussion of oil prices, Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman A. Solaim said Monday.

Dr. Solaim led the delegation to the trade conference of industrialized and developing countries which ground to an unsatisfactory conclusion earlier this month. The industrial world had sought to include the issue of rising oil prices in the UNCTAD evaluation of the present world economy. This move was defeated by OPEC and Third World countries.

Dr. Solaim said that the Saudi delegation held meetings with different groups of participants to coordinate views at the Manila meeting. He said he was personally active in lobbying against the western motion over oil. Saudi officials have often said that the question of oil prices and supply

cannot be isolated from discussion of the imbalance in world trade.

Dr. Solaim arrived in Manila from Australia, where he said he found considerable enthusiasm for cooperation in agriculture and the export of cereals and cheese.

His talks with Australian offi-

cials resulted in the signing of an economic and technical cooperation agreement.

Solaim said he visited a number of farm projects connected with cattle breeding. During a visit to a slaughterhouse, Dr. Solaim conferred with the Australian Meat

Council on slaughtering methods. He said he was convinced that the animals were slaughtered in the correct Islamic manner.

The Australian authorities were themselves interested in the matter as they are eager to export Australian meat to the Muslim world, he said.

## Solaim, Korean minister discuss trade promotion

RIYADH, June 11 (SPA) — Dr. Soliman A. Solaim, minister of Commerce received Monday Korean Minister of Commerce and Industry, Choi Kak-Kyu.

The meeting was also attended by Tewfik Ibrahim, deputy minister for supply, Ibrahim Khoja, director of the Foreign Trade Department at the ministry, and members of the Korean minister's delegation.

Choi's visit, which started Monday will seek to promote trade and will last several days.

South Korean Energy and Resources Minister Chang Yie-joon is also in Saudi Arabia for talks with Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

Last March, the two governments concluded a deal for the daily supply of 50,000 barrels of crude to South Korea over the next three years.

This was believed to be the first direct contract by South Korea with an oil producing country. Traditionally, South Korea gets its oil from the companies.

## Balance sheet of banks

RIYADH, June 11 — The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency Monday issued a consolidated balance sheet for banks in Saudi Arabia on March 28 1979:

ASSETS		Million SR
1) Cash in hand and deposits with SAMA		17,772.4
2) Balances due from banks outside		6,821.1
3) Balances due from banks in Saudi Arabia		1,624.6
4) Loans, advances and discounts		17,274.7
5) Investments		1,145.1
6) Other assets		6,090.0
7) Contra accounts		40,474.0
		91,201.9
Liabilities		
1) Capital & Reserves		1,937.5
2) Balances due to banks abroad		3,531.5
3) Balances due to banks in Saudi Arabia		—
4) Demand, time and savings deposits		32,991.1
5) Other deposits		6,543.2
6) Other Liabilities		5,724.6
7) Contra Accounts		40,474.0
		91,201.9

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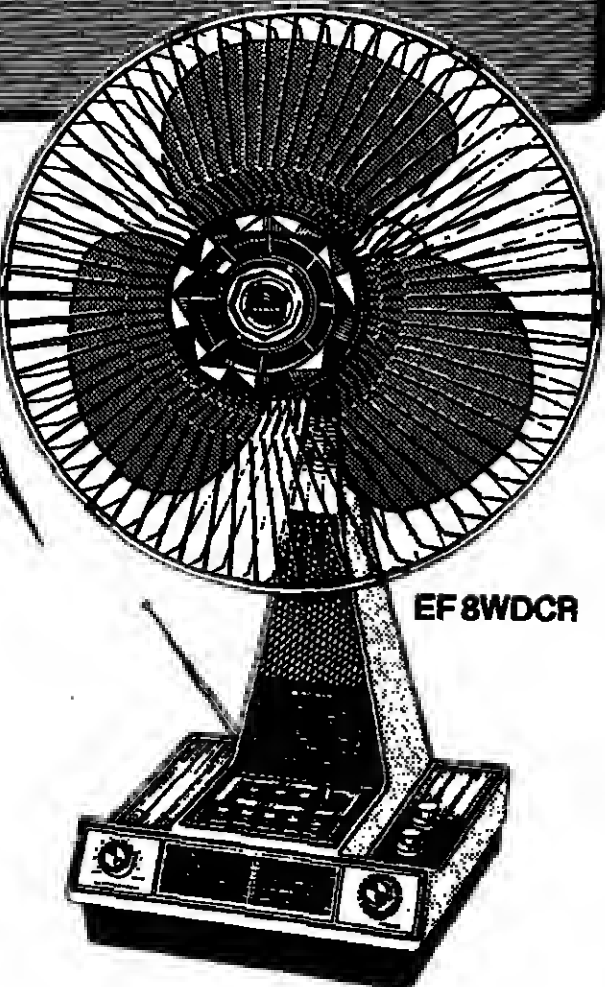
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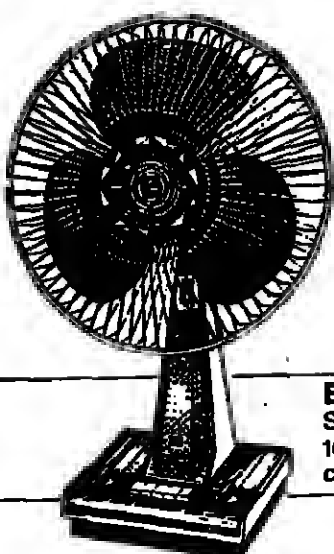
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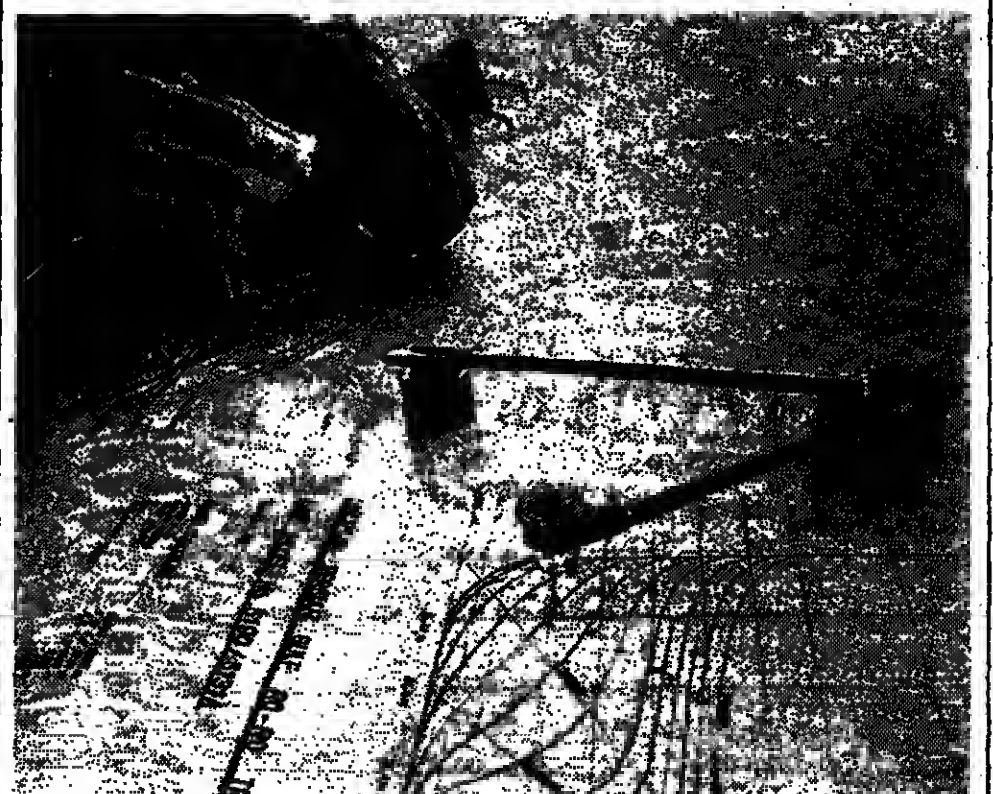
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## Drive to undisclosed destination

## Shah, wife arrive in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, June 11 (AP) — The deposed Shah of Iran and his wife Farah flew to Mexico City Sunday from the Bahamas and drove away by car for an undisclosed destination.

The Shah, his wife and two unidentified boys, one of them believed to be the former royal couple's son, and five aides arrived at 3:35 p.m. (2135 GMT) on a chartered jet that landed in a terminal belonging to a bank in Mexico City's international airport.

Interviewed by the state-owned channel 13 television station when he arrived, the former Shah said in English in answer to a question:

"I don't know how long I plan to stay here. This has not been planned. But it will be several months."

"Thank you very much for your interview," he added. "We have such pleasant memories of our visit to Mexico. We enjoy your beautiful scenery and your very hospitable country."

The Shah and his wife visited Mexico in 1975 when he was ruler of Iran and Luis Echeverria was president of Mexico.

"We had a good flight," the Shah said. He refused to answer further questions.

The family arrived on a Grumman 88 jetstream belonging to Banco de Comercio, one of Mexico's leading banks.

The Shah was dressed in a light-colored business suit and a dark tie. His wife wore white shoes and a matching handbag and a light-colored summer dress with a matching cloth headpiece.

Sources at the airport said the Shah and his family, plus a great Dane and a French poodle, entered Mexico with ordinary Iranian passports and were given tourist visas.

The two boys who accompanied them were dressed in T-shirts and jeans, but their identities were not made available by airport authorities.

Only one of the five other people in the Shah's party had an Iranian diplomatic passport. The rest carried ordinary ones. Officials at the immigration office refused to identify them.

The Mexican state television said the 58-year-old Shah and his party drove to an undisclosed destination in three black limousines. It was speculated the family was staying at a private home on the outskirts of Cuernavaca, a city approximately 62 kilometers south of the Mexican capital.

Mexico is the fourth country to grant the Shah asylum since he fled his homeland during its revolution in January. He has stayed in Egypt, Morocco and the Bahamas.

He and Empress Farah left as the revolutionary forces led by Ayatollah Khomeini were stepping up the demonstrations and strikes that overthrew the royal government a month later.

The Shah and his wife spent their first six days in exile in Egypt, then flew to Morocco. They were joined there by their children and stayed as guests of King Hassan II until March 30. Then they flew to the Bahamas and stayed at the secluded Paradise Island home of James Crosby, chairman of Resorts International.

Bahamian government leaders were uneasy about the Shah's presence because of calls by aides of Khomeini for his extradition to face trial in Iran and for his assassination.

The "Washington Post" said former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arranged the stay with the Mexican government and that Chase Manhattan Bank Chairman David Rockefeller also did some lobbying.

The Washington newspaper quoted Mexican official sources as saying Kissinger arrived Saturday to be on hand when the Shah landed.

The "Post" said the former secretary of state came to Mexico three months ago, "ostensibly to give some speeches. Actually, the sources said, the former secretary was paving the way for the Shah."

The article Monday quoted the sources as saying Kissinger lobbied the Mexican government on behalf of the Shah since the day the Shah left Iran.

He discussed the Shah's eventual move to Mexico with former Foreign Minister Santiago Roel, but it was President Jose Lopez Portillo who decided a few months ago to welcome him and give him a six-month visa, the sources said.

"They added that David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, had also intervened with the Mexicans" on behalf of the Shah.

Meanwhile, there was confusion in Beirut over the identity of the aircraft which flew over the capital earlier without attacking any targets.

While some eyewitnesses said they had been Israeli planes, Palestinian sources said they had been Syrian fighters providing an air cover over the city.

The planes drew heavy anti-aircraft and machinegun fire apparently as a result of this confusion.

In a separate development in Rome, the Defense Ministry announced Monday that Italy will send four helicopters 12 pilots and 16 maintenance staff as its contribution to the United Nations Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

The men and machines will replace a Norwegian unit which is being withdrawn as from June 19.

All three branches of the armed forces will send personnel but it has not yet been decided which will contribute the helicopters, all of the 'Augusta-Bell 204 light reconnaissance type.

The date on which the Italians will reach Lebanon will depend on UNIFIL's needs and on whether it is decided to transport them by air or sea, the ministry added.



The deposed Shah and his wife Empress Farah

## Israeli, rightist gunners pound Palestinian positions

BEIRUT, June 11 (R) — Israeli and allied rightist gunners Monday shelled Palestinian and leftist positions in South Lebanon, the Palestine news agency Wafa reported.

It said heavy artillery and rocket fire was directed at the Jarmak and Ayshiyeh areas in the central sector.

Meanwhile, there was confusion in Beirut over the identity of

## Polisario Front claims killing 236 Moroccan soldiers in May

ALGIERS, June 11 (R) — The Algerian-backed Polisario Front claimed it had killed 236 Moroccan soldiers, wounded another 260 and captured nine, during May.

A military communique, carried by the Alger Press Services (APS), said the "Sahrawi People's Liberation Army" launched about 50 operations against the Moroccan forces, of which some 20 in southern Morocco.

The Polisario movement is fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara, ceded by Spain to Morocco and Mauritania in 1976.

The front also issued a military communique Saturday night giving its version of an attack on the garrison post of Asa in southern Morocco last Monday.

The attack had already been announced in Morocco.

The communique claimed that Sahraoui forces killed 112 Moroccan soldiers and wounded another 100. They occupied the post and destroyed most of the facilities as well as military supplies and equipment, it added.

Meanwhile, the prime minister of the Sahraoui Arab Democratic Republic (RASD), the Polisario Front's self-styled government of the Western Sahara, has said he is studying with interest new proposals for talks on the area's future.

Muhammed Lamine said last

**Assad stresses need for unity of nonaligned**

DAMASCUS, June 11 (R) — Syrian President Hafez Assad has underlined the need for preserving the unity of the nonaligned countries' movement.

Official sources Sunday quoted Assad as saying when receiving a visiting Yugoslav parliamentary delegation that it was important to "strengthen the movement's struggle against Zionism and imperialism and expose the treachery" of Egyptian rulers.

A spokesman for the delegation, which has just concluded a four-day visit to Syria, reiterated Yugoslavia's support for the Arabs in "liberating occupied territories and safeguarding Palestinian rights."

week that the talks would involve the main parties to the dispute — the RASD, Algeria, Mauritania and Morocco, plus Spain which Algeria and the Polisario say is still in charge of the Sahara.

Algeria and the Polisario both said at the weekend that they were determined to strive for a political solution to the conflict.

But in separate statements, they ruled out any compromise on their demands for full independence for the former Spanish colony.

In a statement to APS, Lamine said Mauritania had betrayed its undertakings to hand over the Tiris el Gharbia area to Western Sahara, which it said had been agreed in a protocol signed in Tripoli on April 23.

## Egypt expelled from Arab parley

RABAT, June 11 (R) — Egypt has been suspended from the executive committee of a conference of Arab housing and town planning ministers meeting here. The committee decided on the suspension in line with a call by Arab ministers meeting in Baghdad earlier this year to isolate Egypt for signing a peace treaty with Israel.

## Arafat arrives in Libya

LONDON, June 11 (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat arrived in Tripoli Monday, the Libyan news agency reported. It said Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), would attend celebration marking the ninth anniversary of the American evacuation of Libya bases.

## Egyptian singer denied Syria visa

AMMAN, June 11 (R) — The Arab world's most famous singer and composer, Egypt's Muhammad Abdul-Wahab, has been refused an entry visa to Syria, the Amman daily newspaper "Al-Ra'i" said Monday. Abdul-Wahab was recently made an honorary brigadier in the Egyptian Army. The paper said it was the second time in two months that he had been denied permission to go to Syria. No reason was given for the Syrian refusal, it said.

## Kuwait, Seoul to swap ambassadors

SEOUL, June 11 (AP) — Kuwait has agreed to establish ambassadorial relations with South Korea, the Foreign Ministry announced Monday. Both South and North Korea have trade missions in Kuwait, but not ambassadors. South Korea has sought government-level diplomatic relations with Kuwait in order to expand its influence in the Middle East.

## Bahrain raps Canada embassy shift

BAHRAIN, June 11 (R) — Bahrain has expressed deep resentment at Canada's decision to shift its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, a government spokesman said. He said the move would harm Canadian-Arab relations.

## If siege on its embassy not lifted

## Aden threatens to attack Iraqi Embassy

ADEN, June 11 (AP) — The government of South Yemen threatened Sunday to ransack the Iraqi Embassy here and arrest its staff if the Baghdad government does not "lift a siege" reportedly imposed on the Yemeni Embassy in the Iraqi capital.

A Foreign Ministry statement said the government has "responded favorably" to Palestinian and Libyan good offices, but the Iraqis "Continued their siege on our Baghdad Embassy."

"No response has come from Baghdad, despite our keenness on good relations with the Iraqi government and people," the statement said. "And we are sorry to have to take reciprocal action."

The statement was not clear on when the Yemeni authorities would take action against the Iraqi Embassy, however.

Five security men attached to the Iraqi Embassy here surrendered

to the Yemeni authorities who accused them of involvement in the assassination of an Iraqi professor in Aden last month.

The five, who were not identified by the authorities, had taken refuge in the Iraqi Embassy after Dr. Tewfik Rushdi was shot and killed near his home in suburban Aden.

The official Aden news agency said at the time that Iraqi authorities in Baghdad had ransacked the South Yemeni Embassy there, arrested the staff and placed the charge of affairs under house arrest.

After the surrender of the security agents here, South Yemeni Foreign Minister Muhammad Mutie said his government had asked the Iraqis to lift the siege off the Yemeni Embassy in Baghdad.

No motive for the murder of Dr. Rushdi was announced, and the Iraqi government has denied involvement of its personnel.

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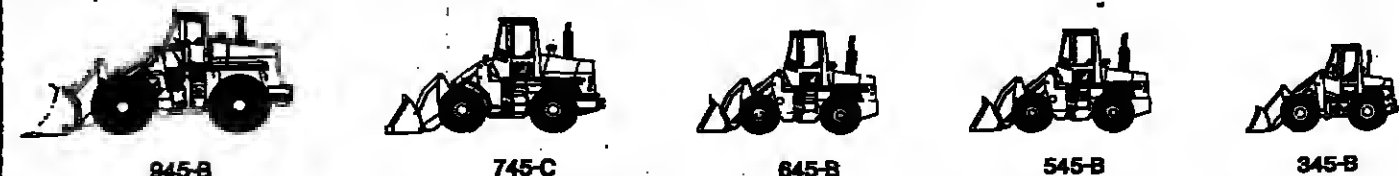
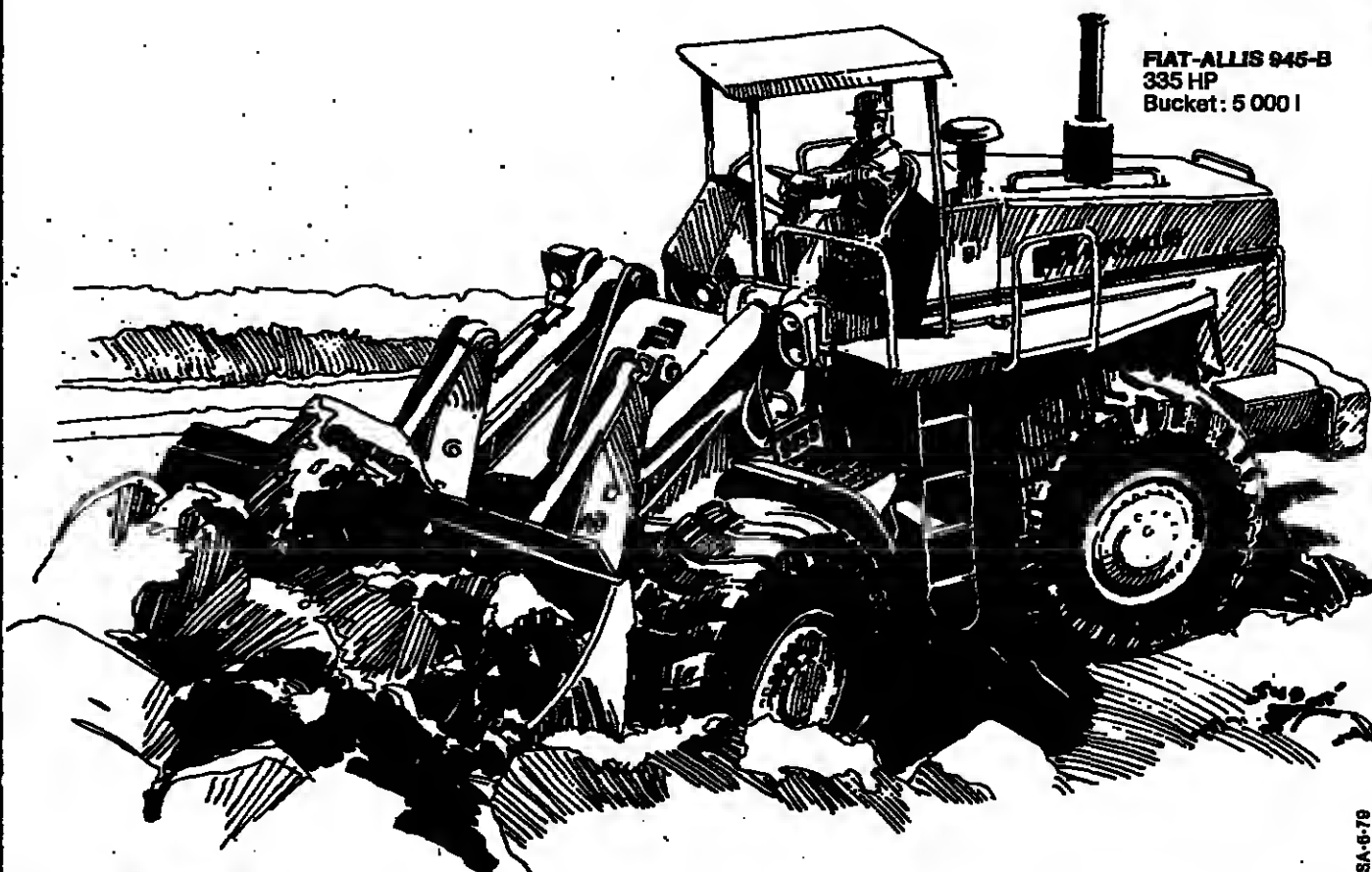
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## No grounding order issued

# U.S. to inspect all wide-bodied jets

WASHINGTON, June 11 (R) — The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Sunday ordered U.S. airlines to carry out inspections of the engine mountings on all their wide-bodied airliners.

The order, which applies to Boeing 747s, Lockheed L-1011 Tristars and A-300 European Airbuses, stopped short of directing that the planes be grounded.

The FAA had no indication that there was anything wrong with the aircraft but "in view of what happened to the DC-10 we think it's a reasonable precaution."

The FAA grounded all DC-10s in the United States indefinitely when cracks were discovered in the engine mountings of two of them after a DC-10 crashed in Chicago on May 25. It said there

was a possible design problem in the engine mountings.

Britain will study the FAA's order to see if it should follow suit, the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) said Monday.

"Of course we will examine the FAA's order. We cooperate closely."

Asked if the CAA would consider ordering similar checks on British-operated wide-bodied aircraft, the CAA said: "If they come up with reasons or evidence we will consider it."

State-owned British Airways is the sole airline here to fly the Lockheed Tristar and Boeing 747s. The CAA put the member at least 100.

The CAA grounded all British-operated DC-10 jets last week.

The FAA said it did not know how many aircraft were affected by the new order, which it stressed was not issued as an emergency measure.

"It's not being done as an emergency thing and we expect it will be done as part of the airlines' routine maintenance."

The FAA order came on the eve of an appearance by FAA Chief Langhorne Bond before a Congressional committee to answer questions about the grounding of the DC-10 fleet.

Airlines throughout the world also grounded their DC-10s after the FAA action.

Bond will give evidence to a House of Representatives committee Tuesday.

He will be asked to explain the

FAA's system of alerting airlines to possible faults in machinery and is expected to be pressed on the question of whether the DC-10 should ever have been allowed into service.

The Chicago DC-10 crashed after an engine fell off and 275 died in America's worst air wreck.

More than 270 DC-10s are operated around the world and normally carry about 135,000 passengers every day.

Their grounding has caused airlines serious problems.

Two other Congressional committees have said they also want to question Bond about the DC-10.

The National Transportation Safety Board is conducting tests of the pylon that connects the engine and wing on the DC-10.

Close attention is also being given to the hydraulic system which enables pilots to manipulate the flaps and other devices in the wings that control the aircraft's lift.

Witnesses of the Chicago crash have told of seeing something like spray or fog spew from the left wing of the DC-10 shortly after it took off from O'Hare Airport.

The board is looking into the possibility that when the engine ripped loose from the wing, it severed the wing's hydraulic lines, permitting the hydraulic fluid to escape and making it impossible to control the aircraft.

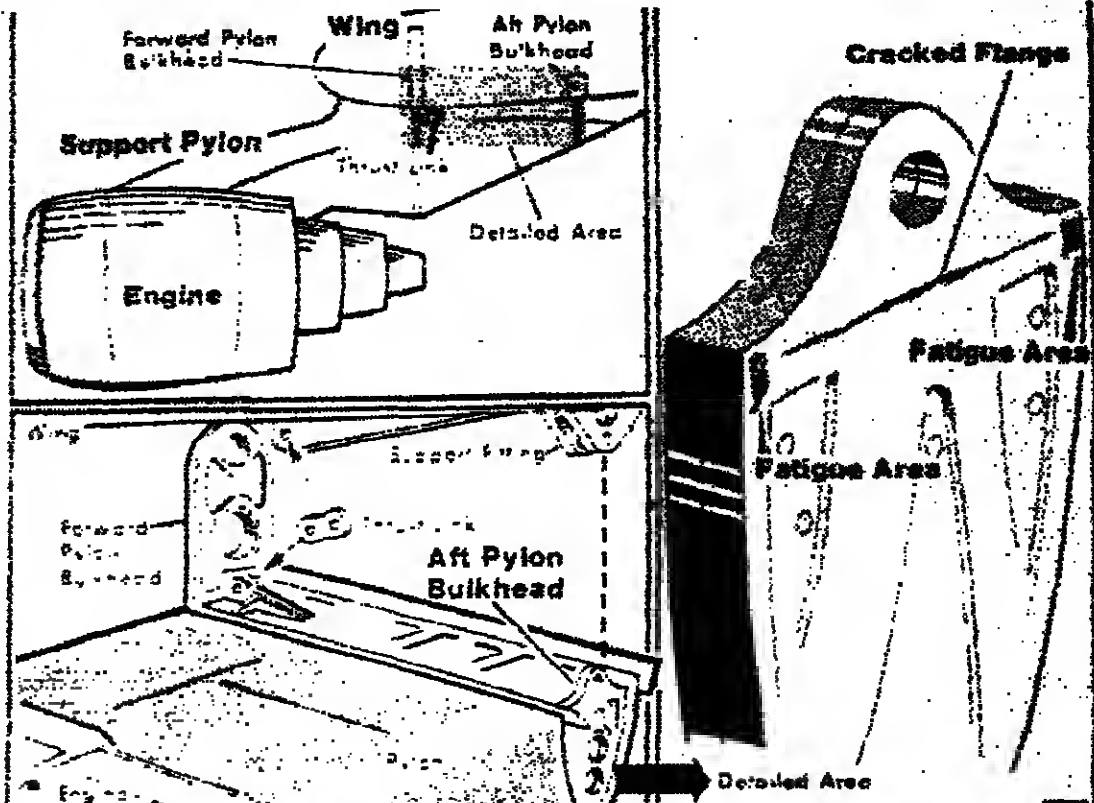
Japan Air Lines (JAL) wants the FAA to revise its DC-10 grounding order.

It said they are structurally different from those in which engine-mounting cracks were found.

JAL had instructed its lawyers in Washington to seek the new ruling and to intervene in public hearings at the federal district court on June 15.

The airline said it was operating DC-10 type 40s, in which there were substantial engine mounting differences from the DC-10.

JAL and All Nippon Airways (ANA) Monday began inspecting engine mountings in 52 other wide-bodied jets.



**PLYON**: This drawing shows (top left) a general view of a DC-10 engine pylon, and (bottom left) a detailed view. While officials are trying to discover whether a design flaw was responsible for the Chicago crash, all wide-bodied jets in the United States were ordered Sunday to be inspected for possible similar defects.

## Charged with murder

# Ugandans jeer Astles in court

KAMPALA, June 11 (AP) — British-born Boh Astles, once Idi Amin's "odd job man," arrived handcuffed for a court appearance Monday on a murder charge and was booed and taunted by hundreds of Ugandans.

"I think I will get justice. I am not scared," Astles told reporters. "I am glad to be back in Uganda."

Astles, 55, was jeered as he arrived for a preliminary court appearance. He was booed in the crowded courtroom and on his return to Luzira Prison.

Chief Magistrate James Okugu read the murder charge to Astles and told the defendant he could apply to the High Court for bail. Okugu then scheduled another court session for Astles on June 25.

Astles is accused of joining four others in the March 1978 slaying of Ugandan fisherman Pascal Mukasa.

Astles, extradited from Kenya on Saturday, did not plead to the charge during his brief time in court. No additional charges were lodged against him, although Ugandan government officials

have said they are investigating Astles in connection with seven other murders.

Astles was believed involved in purges of Amin's opponents, as well as in some of the deposed dictator's publicity stunts. His frequent contacts with foreign reporters during Amin's eight-year rule made him the Ugandan figure most widely known outside the country, after Amin himself.

Astles fled to Kenya as Amin's government crumbled two months ago before Tanzanian and Ugandan forces fighting for provisional President Yusefu Lule. He is the

first of Amin's top aides to be returned for trial.

Uganda plans to ask Kenya to extradite 46 other high officials under Amin for trial on criminal charges. Court proceedings were expected to resume Tuesday in Nairobi.

Astles wore a green military jacket in court and appeared relaxed and alert. He responded quickly to questions from the magistrate and reporters but made no response to the jeering. He had a cut on his nose.

When Okugu asked if he understood the charge, Astles replied, "It is clear."

## But scientists demur

# The Skylab has fallen, villagers fear

KARACHI, June 11 (AP) — A large, parachute-like object which dropped into a field near a Pakistani village caused a panic among villagers who thought it was part of the American Skylab falling to Earth.

It was reported Monday scientists rushed to the village of Basidpur in Sind province. The object seemed to be a part of an artificial satellite, including two foam bags and nylon ropes, and bearing the number 10-95, 14-47-84. No other details were

given.

The executive director of the Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Committee, Salim Mahmood, assured newsmen there was no cause for alarm concerning Skylab, the space laboratory which is expected to fall to Earth next month.

"Thousands of meteors come down to Earth every day but no one is hurt or any property damaged," he said.

## Cambodian repatriation goes on

BANGKOK, June 11 (AP) — The Thai army Monday sent reinforcements to its border with Cambodia and continued a forced repatriation of Cambodian refugees.

As the mass repatriation entered its fourth day, the Supreme Military Command said almost 33,000 refugees already had been taken by buses from the border town of Aranyaprathet to remote border crossing points in northern Cambodia. An estimated 8,000 were being moved Monday.

The Command has said almost 80,000 may be sent back.

Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanand said his country would continue to turn back Indochinese refugees seeking asylum in Thailand because "it is beyond our capacity to handle them now."

He also turned down an appeal by the International Committee of the Red Cross to halt the repatriations.

"The ICRC is being unreasonable. They should be ashamed of their action," Kriangsak said.

The Thai government, which already shoulders the burden of some 200,000 Indochinese refugees has in recent weeks taken a tougher stance on admissions and became more critical of the international community for its alleged inadequacy in helping Thailand cope.

Referring to various international humanitarian agencies which are against forced repatriations of refugees, Kriangsak said, "they are ready to shout about human rights. But why haven't they come and done something about it? They just talk and talk but don't do anything."

About two battalions of the Thai army were dispatched from Bangkok and an outlying province

to the Cambodian border area.

Col. Chao Vongseponn, who commands the Bangkok-based units, told reporters before departure that the move was "a show of force" and also aimed at helping the morale of the Thais along the tense border.

Vietnamese-led troops of the Phnom Penh government continue to fight the forces loyal to overthrown Premier Pol Pot and the war has forced tens of thousands of Cambodians to spill across the border into Thailand. There are also fears in Bangkok that Vietnamese troops may pursue Pol Pot remnants into Thailand where they have sought temporary shelter in recent weeks.

Chao said that despite some skepticism about Thailand's military prowess, his troops could match the Vietnamese. "If our leaders command us to advance, we can go right through to Phnom Penh."

The repatriations began Friday with more than 100 buses making round trips from Aranyaprathet to Thailand's Sisaket Province. The



Kriangsak Chamanand

refugees are reentering Cambodia's Preah Vihear Province, a sparsely populated area first contested by the two sides.

Reporters have been prevented from witnessing most aspects of the operation. Some Thai officials have even complained privately that they were not notified of the repatriations in advance.

## Close ties seen emphasized

# Brezhnev welcomes Desai to Russia

MOSCOW, June 11 (AP) — Prime Minister Morarji Desai arrived Monday for talks with Soviet leaders at the start of a trip that will take him to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

The Soviet news agency Tass said Desai was met at Moscow's Vnukovo Airport by President Leonid Brezhnev, Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Desai is expected to sign a number of bilateral agreements during his trip, the most important concerning a Soviet steel mill for

the Bay of Beogal port of Visakhapatnam.

Before leaving New Delhi, Desai said he would raise in talks with Soviet leaders his government's desire to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

The Indian leader arrived in Moscow from Tashkent, where he did some sightseeing, including a visit to a country home where Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri died in 1966.

Desai, last visited Moscow in November 1977.

The prime minister, who is expected to reaffirm his country's close relations with the Soviet Union, is returning a visit Kosygin made last March.

Brezhnev, whose presence at the airport was a sign of the importance Moscow places on its relations with India, is expected to hold talks with Desai later this week before flying to Vienna for his meetings with President Carter.

## Kennedy says he might run if Carter withdraws

BOSTON, June 11 (AP) — Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Massachusetts) said he would probably run for president if President Carter withdraws, the "Boston Globe" reported Sunday.

Asked in an interview whether he would seek the presidency if Carter were to back out, he answered, "probably. I'd certainly have to think about it terribly seriously."

His remarks appeared in an interview with Globe Associate Editor Robert Healy, long a Kennedy acquaintance, and were published in the newspaper's New England Sunday Magazine section.

Kennedy has said repeatedly that he is not a candidate and that he expects to support Carter for re-election next year.

Kennedy also denied saying to his mother he would not run, and told the "Globe" that the possibil-

ity of another Kennedy assassination "would not be a factor" in his decision.

But the article said, without quoting the senator directly, that "the state of his immediate family is a factor."

Kennedy and his wife, Joan, live separately and often vacation separately. She lives in Boston, and he lives in McLean, Virginia. Mrs. Kennedy told the "Ladies Home Journal" earlier this year she might not be at her husband's side if he ran for president.

The newspaper also said Kennedy has asked advisers to review the court records of his 1969 accident at Chappaquiddick, which killed Mary Jo Kopechne, a passenger in his car. They have reportedly told him the records will stand up to inspection.

But the "Globe" added that Kennedy believes reporters will continue to pursue the issue and that their efforts could hurt him.

## Tibet remains a prison, exiled Dalai Lama says

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP) — Although Tibet today "remains a vast prison," the Dalai Lama says he hopes his country can regain its independence through negotiations with Peking, "Newsweek" reports.

The Dalai Lama said that over the past 30 years, Tibet "learned nothing from China. Therefore, it should be obvious why we should want to remain a separate country."

Refugee The Dalai Lama fled Tibet 20 years ago and sought refuge in India after the Chinese put down a revolt by his followers. He lives in Dharamsala, an Indian hill station.

"If the Chinese attitude changes and they respect the Tibetan people's wishes and come to Tibet as a liberator and helper, we may think of some mutually beneficial terms."

Realism The Dalai Lama said it might be

easier for him to deal with China's Deputy Prime Minister Deng Xiaoping than past leaders.

"Deng has the courage to admit mistakes." In the past, it was rare for the top Chinese leadership to speak with such realism about political matters. If China's leaders are now sincere about change and hold to it for a generation, that will be very good. But I really doubt they will."

Truth "Seeking truth from facts," says the Dalai Lama, is a quotation from Deng, which he likes. The Chinese should "do as Deng Xiaoping says and seek truth from facts. They must change their attitude."

"The Chinese occupied Tibet in the name of liberation. If they would really help us and respect the Tibetan culture and way of thinking, then our attitude may change. I will follow the will of the majority of our people."



(AP photo)

**CELEBRATION**: Gebhai Butelend, paramount chief of South Africa's five million Zulus, leads a regiment of warriors in a war chant during recent celebrations marking the centenary of the Battle of Isandlwana, where a Zulu army wiped out a 1,900-man British force. The British, however, had their revenge at the Battle of Ulundi in September 1879.

## Speaks of optimism

# Pope home from Poland

ROME, June 11 (R) — Pope John Paul returned to Rome Sunday night at the end of his nine-day visit to Poland, and spoke of optimism and hope in the land of his birth.

The white-robed Pope, looking sun-tanned but sounding hoarse, briefly addressed a welcoming crowd at Rome Airport after a flight from Cracow, where he

served as archbishop before being elected Pope last September.

"The faith of Poland is a reality, living and pulsating," he asserted. "It contains, like all authentic expressions of faith a message of optimism and hope."

The Pope later flew from the airport by helicopter to the Vatican. He thanked the Polish authorities and bishops for his visit.

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## World inflation carries dangers of world recession, bank says

BASLE, June 11 (R) — The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) said Monday the present surge in inflation could lead to a major world recession and a renewed bout of currency unrest.

The head of this threat, it called for a further reduction in the United States balance of payments deficit, and a radical re-evaluation of policy by Western industrialized countries.

The bank's annual report said present inflation gave little or no cause for optimism, in particular since it was spreading to countries where growth is still slack, and also to some of these strong-currency countries which had hitherto kept prices stable.

The best possibility for the future was for the American economy which has been growing rapidly in recent years, to move

into a mild recession. This should include an improvement in its balance of payments.

If the American economy overheated, it could lead to restrictive growth policies by economic powers such as West Germany and Japan in order to limit imported inflation. There would then be a major world recession when the U.S. boom eventually collapsed.

BIS agreed that U.S. monetary policy has tightened since last autumn. "But can it be regarded as sufficiently restrictive in an economy where domestic inflation is accelerating?" it asked. "And can U.S. fiscal policy be considered sufficiently restrictive when at the height of a cyclical boom the government is still running a deficit?"

Last year's precipitous decline of the dollar showed the United

States can no longer go on pursuing a more expansionary policy than the rest of the world. The bank also accused Washington of underestimating the effect of the dollar depreciation on inflation, and of being misled by indicators of capital and labor-market tightness.

Western industrial countries must in future coordinate their policies, though the bank agreed chances of this were dim in the light of past experience. In recent years the U.S. has been trying to reduce unemployment by expansionary policies, while countries like West Germany and Japan have concentrated on cooling inflation and followed more restrictive courses.

The bank's own opinion on this score was that past experience indicated a need for caution in pursuing expansion. Industrial countries may be content with lower rates of growth than they were accustomed to in the past.

The same time, it warned strong-currency countries such as West Germany and Japan that they must be prepared to take up some of the slack in world economic growth resulting from a cooling of the U.S. economy. In the past such countries have been tempted to resort quickly to restrictive policies, since the resulting appreciation of their currencies helped neutralize imported inflation.

The report said an appreciable economic recovery appears to have begun in Europe, but signs of this are less strong in Japan and Switzerland.

On oil conservation, the bank said even if results of policies are only long-term, the fact that measures are seen to be taken could have an immediate effect on oil prices.

To avoid further currency crises, the report said it was essential both that governments should even out payments imbalances and show willingness to intervene decisively in foreign exchange markets.



FINGERPRINTS: A system of 'fingerprinting' diamonds that can be used for identification has been developed at Bristol University. The system uses a three-dimensional X-ray photograph to record flaws in a diamond's structure that are invisible to the naked eye.

## Experts may control fire at Mexican oil well soon

CIUDAD DEL CARMEN, Mexico, June 11 (AP) — Specialists fighting a runaway oil well fire in the Gulf of Mexico, 50 miles east of here, say they may be able to put out the fire sooner than expected.

An estimated 30,000 barrels of light crude oil a day are gushing from the well through an inferno of burning natural gas on the surface of the sea.

The oil stain is being carried westward by winds and currents, but officials at the Mexican state petroleum monopoly Pemex say there are no reports so far of the oil hitting beaches or damaging marine life.

Mexican press reports estimate the slick extends about 70 to 120 kilometers. The well, a test hole drilled two miles down into the seabed, caught fire June 3.

Engineers on the Toluca, a tender ship anchored a few hundred yards from the blaze and now being used as a base to study the underwater well, say the well's pipe is intact and a submarine crew has located blow-out control valves.

Klaas de Vries of the Netherlands, superintendent of operations on the Toluca, said if the valves are still functioning, hydraulic lines can be attached to them and they can be activated to shut off the flow of oil and natural gas. However, he warned that such attempts had often failed previously on other burning wells.

Pemex engineers are also considering drilling a relief hole into the runaway well to bring it under control.

This would cut off the flow of gas and oil through the old pipe and channel it into the new one. But they estimated it would take up to three months.

A new drilling platform, the Aztec, has been moved to within half a mile of the well and will be used for drilling the relief well if that is necessary.

The old platform was towed about four miles away from the burning well after its \$22 million structure was heavily damaged by the fire.

Drilling activity is heavy in the Akai and Nuboch Oilfields off this coastal center. The town of 77,000

## Big crude find may double Iraqi reserves

BEIRUT, June 11 (R) — A major oil discovery in southern Iraq could apparently double the country's proven reserves of 35 billion barrels to match those of Kuwait or Iran.

The Beirut-based "Arab Report and Memo" Monday quoted reliable sources as saying there was increasing evidence that vast new deposits had been found in the Rumailah oilfield.

The Iraqi government has given no details of the discovery, but a senior oil ministry official in Baghdad said last week, "We have good hopes."

Awmi al-Ani, director general of foreign relations at the ministry, said he thought Iraq had so much oil that "one of the last two barrels to be exported anywhere in the world will be Iraqi."

### ANNOUNCEMENT

Our employee Mr. Manzoor Ahmed Allah Rakha, holder of Pakistani Passport No. AD 145828 is leaving Kingdom very soon. Anyone who have claim against him may please contact AL-NOFOUTH EST. Phone: 50291 — Jeddah within a week from this announcement.

## Currency exchange suspended

## Turkey girds to devalue lira

ANKARA, June 11 (AP) — The Turkish government stopped Monday all foreign exchange transactions at Turkish banks in preparation for what is believed to be a massive devaluation of its currency, the lira.

Informed sources reported that the readjustment would amount to a devaluation of the lira by 43 per cent against the U.S. dollar.

Instead of devaluation, the move is being called "expansion of a multiple exchange rate" already in force for hard currency exchange into lira by foreigners in Turkey and Turkish workers abroad, they said.

The official rate of the lira now is 26.5 per dollar. In April foreigners and workers abroad received 47 TL per dollar, the following month 42 TL and they are currently getting 37 TL.

Under the new system the rate of 47 TL per dollar would be applicable to almost all foreign exchange transactions with some exceptions. The main exceptions would be Turkey's agricultural exports and imports of crude oil, sources reported.

Accordingly the rates for other leading world currencies would also be readjusted, the sources said. They predicted one West German mark would bring 26.43 TL, instead of 13.87, one Swiss franc 27.18 TL, instead of 15.20, and one pound sterling 97.17 TL, instead of 50.10.

An official announcement on the new rates was expected later Monday, at the end of a cabinet meeting.

## Iran signs \$18m meat contract with Australia

TEHRAN, June 11 (R) — Australia has signed a contract worth more than \$18 million to supply 10,000 tons of meat to Iran, an Australian Embassy spokesman said Monday.

He said the order for lamb and mutton would reach Iran in four shipments between July and November this year. The value of the deal was \$18.62 million.

It was believed to be the first meat contract signed with Iran's new government, the spokesman said.

Australia was also negotiating

to sell Iran two million live sheep, he said.

He added that all the sheep would be slaughtered according to Islamic tradition by Muslim butchers in slaughterhouses recently inspected by an Iranian delegation which visited Australia.

A New Zealand Embassy spokesman also said a delegation from his country was due here later this month to finalize a contract to supply about 150,000 tons of meat over the next three years but he said the price had yet to be fixed.

Sources pointed out that the readjustments came after 10 days of negotiations with the International Monetary Fund in Paris on a new stand-by agreement.

Officials reported that Finance Minister Ziya Muezzinoglu would probably hand over to the IMF officials Turkey's "letter of intent" Wednesday.

A previous stand-by agreement

between Turkey and the IMF, signed in April 1978, was suspended last fall after Turkey received a \$90 million compensatory facility credit and two branches of stand-by credit amounting to \$110 million. The IMF withheld a remaining credit of \$250 million, citing dissatisfaction with Turkey's economic performance.

## Abu Dhabi first quarter oil lifting up 4m barrels

ABU DHABI, June 11 (R) — Abu Dhabi exported an extra four million barrels of crude in the first quarter of this year to help meet the oil shortage on the international market, the official United Arab Emirates news agency WAM reported Sunday night.

It said crude exports in the January-March period totalled

131 million barrels compared with 127 million barrels in the previous quarter.

During the same period Saudi Arabia also increased its daily average production by one million barrels from the 8.5 million barrel ceiling partly to offset the shortage caused by a 10-week interruption in Iranian crude exports because of the revolution.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Opening Monday	SAMA rate	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.40	3.41	3.41
Pound Sterling	7.03	7.08	7.06
Deutsche Mark (100)	178.00	178.75	178.60
Swiss F (100)	196.00	198.00	197.50
French F (100)	77.00	77.25	77.25
Italian Lira (1000)	4.00	4.02	4.01
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	104.75	104.25
Syrian Lira (100)	—	76.50	87.75
Egyptian Pound	—	4.58	4.81
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.70	12.23
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.12	11.15
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	89.00	89.89
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	90.50	90.50
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.90	8.90
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	—	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	75.00	74.65
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	77.00	87.75
Indian Rupee (100)	—	37.00	41.75
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	34.00	34.55
Gold kg	—	31,100	—
10 Tolas bar	—	3,625	—
Silver kg bar	—	—	—
Japanese yen (100)	1.55	—	—
Canadian dollar	2.89	—	—
Belgian franc (10)	1.11	—	—
Dutch guilder	1.62	—	—

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Ministry of Education	Supplying and installing of prefab cold storage rooms to preserve school meals	26/M	5000	July 28
Municipality of Mecca	Removing, pressing and stacking of scrap cars lying on roads in Mecca	2	1000	July 9
Directorate of the National Guard	Constructing of the Guard's technical and military schools buildings in the fourth stage in Khashm Al-Aan, Riyadh	23-98/99	6000	June 23
Directorate of Education, Qunfuzah	Operating, maintaining and repairing of power generators at government schools in Qunfuzah	200	—	July 14
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Fencing of Al-Hadiq graveyard in Al-Washm, Central Province	26-97/98	400	July 7
"	Fencing of graveyard in a rural complex in Shamasiah, Qassim	"	500	July 10

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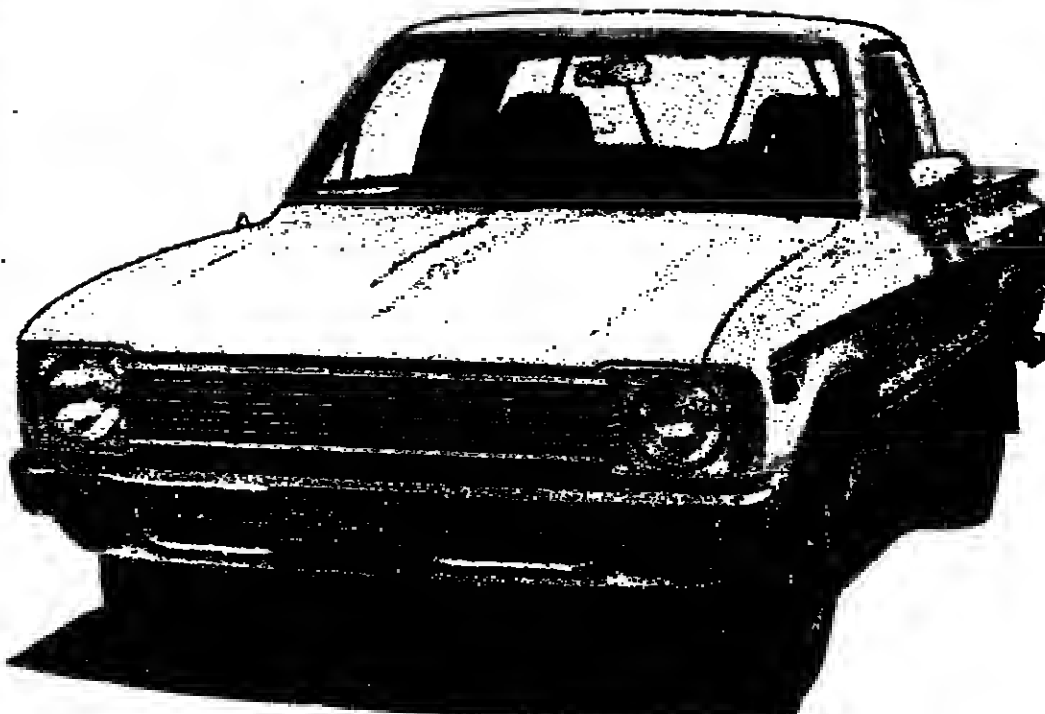
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## Can Egypt beat sanctions?

By Shyam Bhatia

Mr. Begin is angry. He is being "unjustly and falsely" victimized by the Egyptian press, by Israel's "Peace Now" movement, by the opposition Labor Party, and by that champion of Israeli causes, "The New York Times" — not to speak of the United Nations, African, Arab, Asian, Muslim and European countries. By a strange logic, Mr. Begin seems convinced that, with the possible exception of South Africa and Rhodesia, the world is engaging in a personal vendetta and that he is its target. Strange indeed.

But the strangeness of this is rivaled by Egypt's responses which have bordered on the absurd. Egypt has been blindly following the path it wrongly believes will lead to peace and has suffered Begin's outrages with humiliating complacency. Egypt is not being asked to adopt a rejectionist stand for the sake of rejection, but there must be a limit to its capacity to go along the path Washington and Tel Aviv have mapped out.

The crusade Egypt seems determined to follow, does not only threaten other Arab countries, but carries the seeds of grave consequences for Egypt itself because the contradictions between the declared objectives of the Egyptian leadership and the sad realities of the situation must necessarily have a damaging effect on the country.

The Egyptian and American governments have looked on: Begin's declarations as an early negotiating position that Israel would abandon as soon as the peace talks got under way.

With the start of negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, Israel has taken an even tougher line, and the latest cabinet approval for the establishment of the Alon Morei settlement on the occupied West Bank is an example.

The faith Washington and Cairo are putting in Begin's statesmanship is ludicrously rash. Mr. Begin has so far displayed the political awareness of the snake to which the Egyptian press has likened him. Egypt and the U.S. have chosen to ignore or forget Mr. Begin's violent history and his single-minded determination to pursue his Zionist dream. The Israeli premier has shown a far greater consistency in the peace game than his negotiating partners. These are now running desperately short of fall-back positions after the innumerable concessions Egypt has made to Israel with Washington's blessings.

Mr. Begin openly declared his position at the very outset of the peace talks, and he has followed his objectives with the obsession of the zealot he is. Egypt and the U.S. have been working on the assumption or hope that the Israeli premier is bluffing. He is not.

CAIRO — "I received a cheque for one million pounds in the morning," says a British businessman whose company had contracted to build factories for the now defunct Arab Industries Organization (AIO). "By three in the afternoon we were told to pack up and go home." Funded by Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, the AIO, a multi-million dollar arms production organization, has been the most recent victim of Arab anger over the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Three British firms, Rolls-Royce, Westland Helicopters and British Aerospace, have been affected by the AIO's dissolution. The loss of potential business for them is estimated at around \$400 million. About 12,000 workers stand to lose their jobs in existing AIO factories, although the Egyptian government has said it will somehow contrive to prevent these factories from closing down.

Ever since the AIO's dissolution, and even before then, much of the talk in Cairo business circles has been centred on how much damage the Arabs can or cannot inflict on Egypt's economy. The answer is in theory a lot. Leaving aside the suspension of direct economic aid, Arab oil producing countries presently affect Egypt's economy in three principal ways. They employ nearly two million Egyptians who remit home a much valued \$1.6 billion annually. Private investment from these countries is responsible for increased construction activity in Cairo and the free trade zone of Port Said. And Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have about two billion dollars on deposit with Egypt's central bank. They could ask for it to be withdrawn.

But, for the leader of a country that is dependent on Arab economic goodwill, President Sadat continues to say and do as he pleases. Although his attacks on Saudi Arabia and its leadership have recently been toned down, Sadat still refuses to hide his contempt for the Saudi and Kuwaiti decision to oppose the peace treaty. But he has said he is not scared of the economic sanctions they or anyone else impose on Egypt.

Part of Sadat's confidence is based on his assumption that the West, mainly the United States, West Germany and Japan, would step in and help Egypt in the event of a real economic crisis. He has already unveiled his so-called "Carter plan", which anticipates about \$15 billion of aid flowing into Egypt during the next five years. The existing level, of Western aid, running at just under two billion dollars a year and contributed to principally by the United States, has so far been used to bridge the country's

balance of payments gap and service a non-military foreign debt of \$10 billion.

Western economists say there is a case for stepping up economic aid to Egypt, apart from purely political reasons, and there are some positive factors that should be taken into account. They include Egypt's status as a net energy exporter (oil exports last year amounted to nearly half a billion dollars) and the relatively large skilled labor force.

But they say if increased aid is to have a long-term impact, it should be based on an Egyptian promise to first undertake some basic internal reforms, such as checking an unnaturally high inflation rate, thought to be approaching 40 per cent, curbing population growth that amounts to an extra million children every year and doing away with bureaucratic red tape that puts off foreign private investment.

Some reforms have already been carried out, for instance investment laws for foreign companies have been streamlined in the past year, but other vital areas of the economy remain untouched. Stories are legion, for example, about the absence of modern management concepts in either the private or public sector. Foreign banks find that loans extended to Egyptian businessmen sometimes remain untouched for a year, while interest charges on repayment continue to mount. The most dramatic example of bad management in the public sector has been highlighted by the inability of government economists to agree on what the budget deficit was for last year and what it should be in the future.

The disagreement was touched off by the arrival earlier this year of an IMF mission which, attempting to impose some fiscal discipline, promised to extend a loan of \$730 million if the budget deficit was brought under control. The loan has still not been drawn because government economists, each armed with a different set of statistics relating to the budget, cannot agree on what basis they should proceed.

The absence of good management, or of any management at all, is on the other hand intimately bound up with the political structure of a country where it has traditionally been difficult to delegate responsibility. Decisions continue to be taken only at the top and those lower down in the decision-making structure are scared of shouldering responsibility for acts that might cost them their jobs and pensions.

These are psychological constraints with far-reaching economic implications that Sadat will no doubt take into account as he sets about his promise of liberalizing Egyptian politics and set free the creative energies of his people. — (OFNS)

## Plight of Ugandan refugees

By Victoria Brittain

KAYA, Sudan-Uganda border — "I would rather deal with 30,000 refugees in eastern Sudan than one thousand here — the situation here is really grim — the resources are so meagre" said Abdul Rahman Bashir, the refugee commissioner, responsible for the lives of 400,000 refugees in Sudan.

Many are starving among the one hundred thousand new refugees, who have arrived from Uganda to this area. Kaya is so remote that the only access is by army helicopter or a four hour drive over 46 miles of potholes from Yei — itself 100 miles from Juba the capital of the southern Sudan.

This border village of one thousand people is now swollen to five times its previous size with refugees hysterical with hate and fear, fleeing killing which they describe as both tribal and religious. Moses Bakai, for instance, a 23 year old trader in Kampala has fled twice into the Sudan from his village of Aringa near Arua. He fled when Kampala fell, but returned to Uganda in response to President Lule's broadcast appeals for calm and no recriminations.

But with the arrival two weeks ago of "Lule's men" in his village he saw his wife, aunt, six year old sister and his children of six months and two years killed with knives inside his house. Eyes blazing with rage and tears he described how the men of the village scattered as the soldiers pulled down men and boys trousers and slit the throats of those who were circumcised before bursting into the huts and killing anyone in them, including babies like his own. Bakai was unable to say whether the soldiers were Tanzanian or Ugandan.

The Sudanese army officers in charge of the border have heard too many stories like this not to believe them. In some cases they even knew the victim before, as movement was constant across this border between Arua, 46 miles south, and Yei, 46 miles north. Both were prosperous trading centers for smuggled goods from the nearby Zaïre border (thinned French margarine and lollipops are on sale by the road today) and many families were divided between the two centers.

One man they knew was Arua's police chief Captain Dam Musa Ngila who died because (according to them very much in character) he remained bravely and loyally at his post waiting for the troops of the new government to arrive at Arua. His daughter, 25 year-old Mrs. Hawa Adam Musa, a widow since the Entebbe fighting which preceded the fall of Kampala, and the mother of four small children, fled to the Sudan recently after Tanzanian soldiers took her father roughly from their house. Over the weekend she said her uncle arrived here with the news that the police chief had his throat cut by the soldiers in his office after they had asked him to show them where Amin was and he had said he did not know.

Sudanese traders at Kaya are accepting Ugandan currency and in some cases giving away food to new refugees. Those who fled ahead of the advancing army who mostly brought stocks of food, grass to build their houses, were often in cars and were channelled away from the border up to Yei. Now there is virtually no fuel to truck any more away. Some of the refugees fled first to Zaïre, but moved on to the Sudan either because they were robbed by bandits or because there were absolutely no facilities there.

Recently two groups of Amin's soldiers arrived 30 in one group with two army ambulances and 31

in the second with their officers still with them. They were all disarmed at the border and heaps of rockets, rifles, machineguns, bazookas and grenades lie here under Sudanese army guard waiting for transport to Juba and eventual return to Uganda.

These soldiers are not all northerners or Muslim. One young airforce officer was a Muganda from Kampala and would only say, "for six weeks I have been running from Entebbe." He had the hopeless, empty shell-shocked eyes which had seen too much death.

Of the three crossing points on the border Kaya has had the most soldiers with 540 crossing the little bridge to register at the school here. Eight thousand civilians have crossed here too. At the other two crossing points, Kajji-Kajji and Nimule 7,000 and 13,000 (including 136 soldiers) have been registered.

Hundreds of abandoned cars and trucks stand at Kaya and Nimule, and at Yei there are well over 500 including buses, Landrovers, government vehicles of every sort, sports cars and motorcycles. Only top former officials have been allowed to keep their cars and have the petrol to use them. The others are all in limbo waiting for the ownership to be sorted out.

At Nimule one room in the police post was filled with dusty office typewriters and copying machines expected to be returned to the Ugandan government. But it could be months before such a low priority could be organized — Nimule has a grass airstrip a three mile walk from the town and no petrol. No food has yet been flown in and the town has jumped from a population of 5,000 to 16,000 in six weeks. Small dug-out canoes have been rowed over the Nile from Uganda in dozens in the last few weeks. Many of these refugees are Mahdi Christians. A Nubian widow from Bombo with five children said none of them had eaten for two days. The stories of rape and throat-slitting are too many and too sickening to tell.

In Yei the refugee commissioner, Gale Manesse, pointed to women lying down. "They say they are sick. They are not sick, just in pain from hunger. All day I hear nothing but complaints of the lack of food and I can do nothing. It is horrible. Wire to Juba for food every day. Almost none has yet come."

Gen. Joseph Lagu, president of Sudan's autonomous southern region said that so far only Egypt had airlifted in tents and medicine to the area. Maize sent from Kenya for food relief is being diverted to the Ugandan refugees although there is severe famine in the Jonglei area. Asked if more help was expected from northern Sudan (some grain is on the way down the Nile) Lagu said, "there is nothing to send in Khartoum. We must be helped by the international agencies." The urgency of his appeal reflects the fact that the southern Sudan is not self-sufficient even at the best of times.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees representative, Kevin Lyonette, left Juba recently saying an emergency appeal for \$2 million worth of food and \$500,000 for tarpaulins for shelter against the rainy season now beginning would be launched from Geneva. This is for the 30,000 or so refugees of the 100,000 who are not just being absorbed by the extraordinarily generous though ill-endowed southern Sudanese. As Lagu said "every house, including mine has refugees as guests." — (G)

## Recession threatens Carter

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON —

President Carter appears to be heading into the 1980 presidential campaign with the prospect that he will become embroiled in a "no-win" economic situation that could leave him vulnerable in the primaries and general election.

Although economic forecasts always are tenuous, the growing consensus among both economists and worried Democratic politicians is that the economy will be in a recession next year, with inflation still rampant.

Moreover, there seems to be little, at least for the short run, that Carter can do to alter this. Even if he moved to shift policy now, it probably would not affect the economy until after the 1980 election. Indeed, insiders concede the White House still hasn't even decided on a strategy to deal with the dilemma politically. There's no grand campaign theme or new proposal waiting in the wings.

Recently, seeking to shore up his battered economic policies, the president conferred sweeping new powers on a small group of advisers headed by Treasury Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal. Carter will attend the group's meetings personally. Aides said the president took this step because of widespread public perceptions that his policies were unfocused and often contradictory — a charge that a good many administration insiders concede has some foundation.

The forecasters have been wrong before, of course. Economists widely predicted a recession for mid- or late 1978, and none occurred. At the same time, the double-digit inflation rate this year took most of them by surprise.

But the signals now are so strong that even many conservatives are fearful that the economy already may have begun sliding into a recession — possibly somewhat deeper than they were forecasting last January.

There also are these factors:

— Inflation already has intensified to an underlying rate of 8 to 9 percent — from 6 percent a year ago — and few economists believe it will slow substantially without a really serious recession.

— Carter's wage-price guidelines program, already lagging in the face of the staggering rise in prices earlier this year, has been dealt a major setback by the courts and currently is in shambles.

— Finally, even Carter's own economic advisers are conceding that Americans will suffer a decline in the "real" income — a situation that is difficult for any incumbent to overcome, even in less-volatile times.

Analysts say the most that Carter can hope for is that the worst of the recession will be over before the November election. (The inflation side of the equation seems almost hopeless, at least for the moment.)

The biggest danger may be that the slump will hit most fiercely near the start of the spring primaries, when Carter may be most vulnerable — particularly if Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., decides to enter the race.

Key Carter political aides insist they aren't that worried. They argue the important thing isn't whether the economy has slowed, but which direction it is headed. If things are back on the upswing, Carter will come out all right.

But as Carter may recall, public perception often lags behind a turn in the economy. And an unexpected "upturn" in the jobless rate contributed substantially to his own defeat of former President Ford in 1976.

The question is, what can the president do politically?

"Politically, our only hope is to make people recognize that the president's balanced approach to economic issues is the right one, even though everyone can't get what he wants," one aide says. "We feel he can do that better in a campaign." — (WP)

## saudi press review

"Okas" discussed news reports that the Palestine Liberation Organization may be debating the issue of a Palestinian government in exile.

It said that "it is clear now that the Israelis are avoiding the issue of Palestinian statehood during their current negotiations with the Egyptians and the Americans.

Israel aims at completely "Judaizing" the occupied land, perpetuate its control of the Palestinians living there and create a weak alternative which will enable it to carry out its plan."

The paper supported the idea of a Palestinian government "which would most likely win international recognition, upset Israeli designs and change the status of the organization into a proper government which can deal with Israel as an equal.

"Recent Arab history provides examples of governments in exile

which were able to operate more effectively in pursuit of independence and self-determination. One of the basic features of a Palestinian government would be its ability to deal with the rest of the world and open up new vistas for communications through the legal entry of a transitional government. Moreover, such a government would be able to play a better role in the event the Middle East question is returned to the Geneva conference within the U.N. framework since a government would be far more effective than a number of organizations of limited legal capabilities as far as negotiations are concerned."

"As far as the big powers go, the new government would change the kind of relations they maintain with the Palestinians so that the proposed government may be called upon to take part in the process of decision making.

"Seen from another angle, the proposed government would deal

a severe blow to Israeli designs which aim at conceding the Palestinians a limited measure of self-government under Israeli domination. The government will crystallize Palestinian rejection of this specious plan, because it will deprive it of any legal foundation once it has been rejected by the sole representatives of the people concerned.

"In sum," the paper added, "a government in exile will lead to a serious reassessment of the strategies employed to deal with the Middle East question. The Arab states must support this move towards a Palestinian government in exile especially after the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon and the declaration of Israeli intentions to liquidate the Palestinians."

In another commentary "Okas" hailed the decision of the Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs to fix the limits of urbanization for the next 20 years "so

that projects may be spread across successive development plans."

The paper said that the government had realized the consequences of fast urbanization and tried to do its best to fulfill its duties by providing the basic services to catch up with construction.

"Urbanization on the scale witnessed recently was caused by rising per capita income, the exodus to the cities and the influx of huge numbers of expatriates. All these factors have called for expanded services. Now greater control will be exercised to rationalize urbanization in the public interest."

"Al-Riyadh" said the government "has done everything it can for the welfare of the people — perhaps a little too much with the result that the individual has done little for his country in his total dependence on his government."

The paper said "it is painful to hear that some Saudis, instead of helping develop their country,

have been investing their money abroad." It cited the example of a wealthy businessman "who boasts of having acquired a chain of 18 hotels in as many American states.

"This man has considerable business in this country but the fruits are sent abroad to benefit others. Couldn't this man leave his money here and use it to build a hospital, a university, a factory and businesses of value to a greater number of people?"

"The solution," the paper said, "lies in greater private sector participation in government — sponsored projects so that those with surplus funds may play a more responsible role in the development of their country."

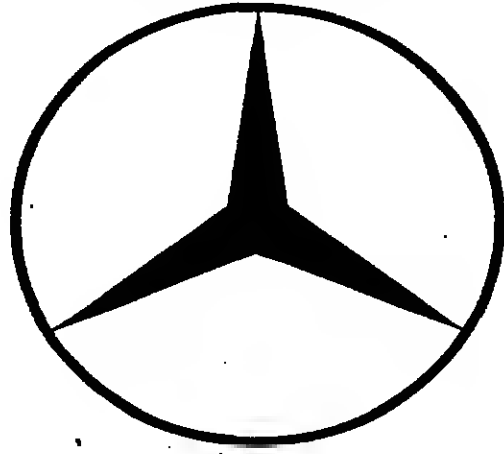
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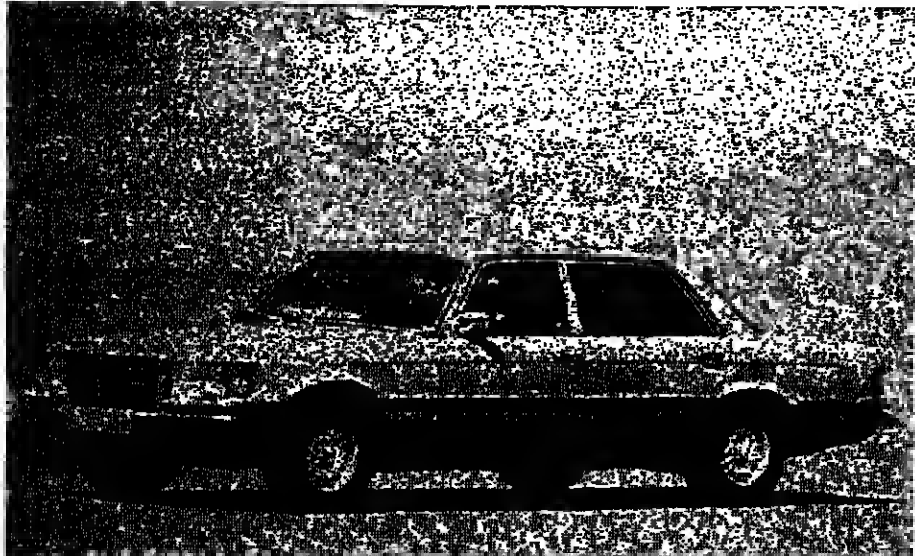
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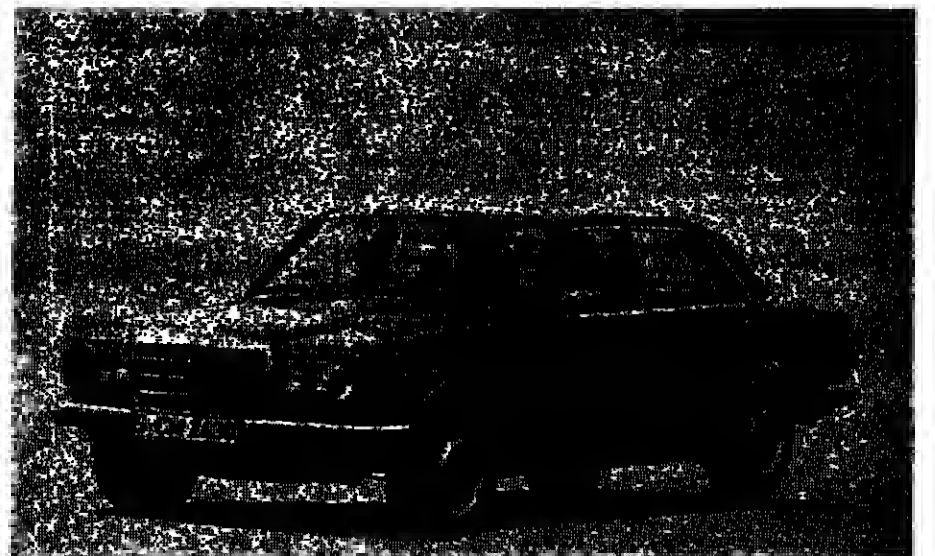
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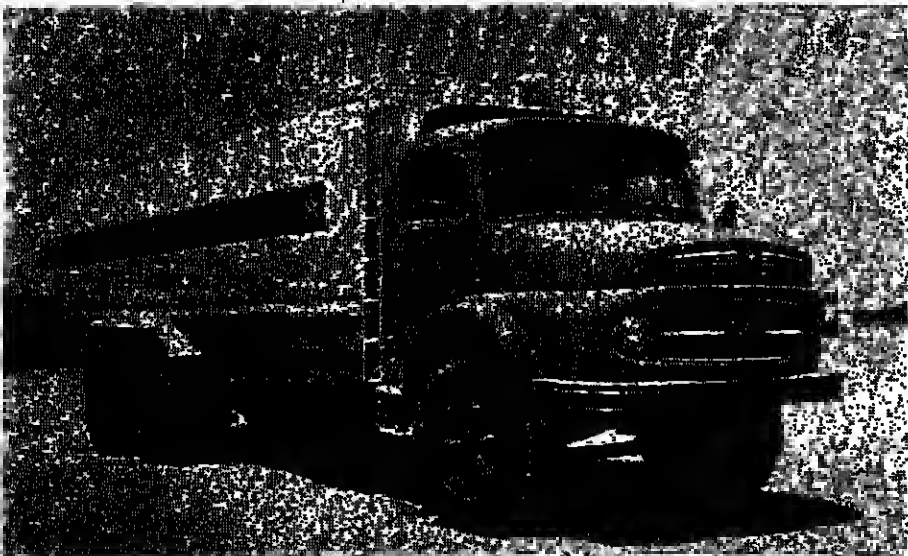
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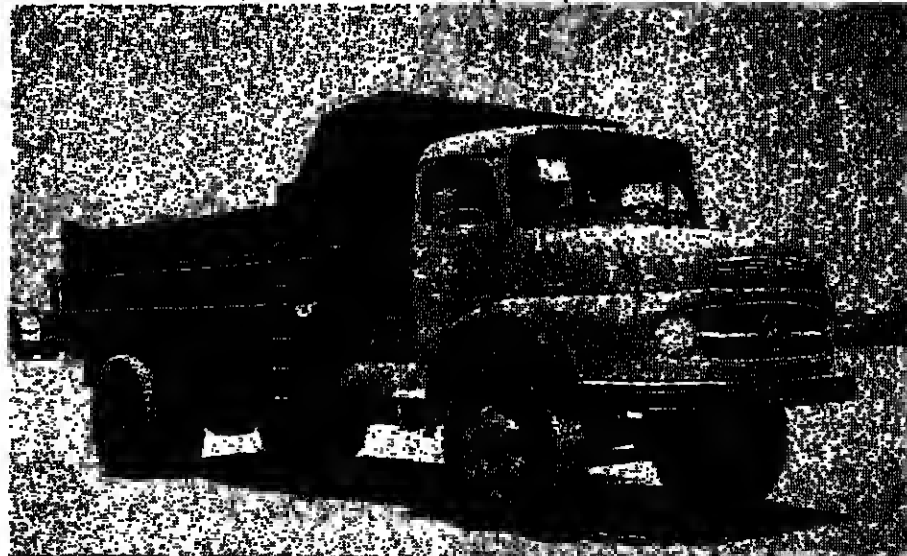
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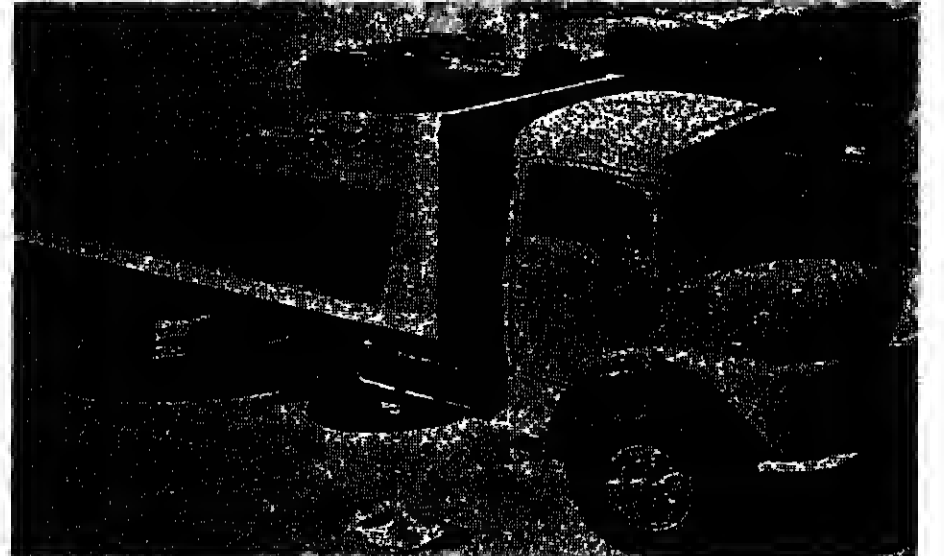
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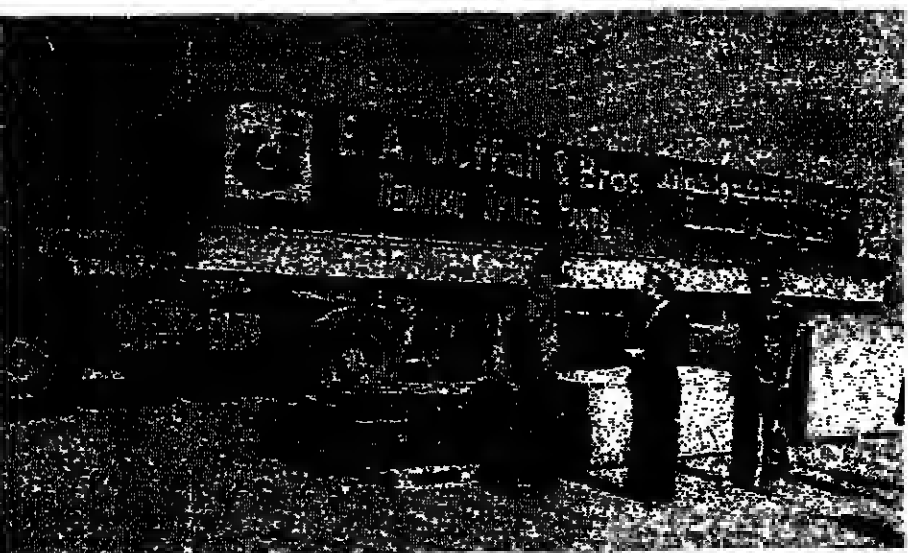


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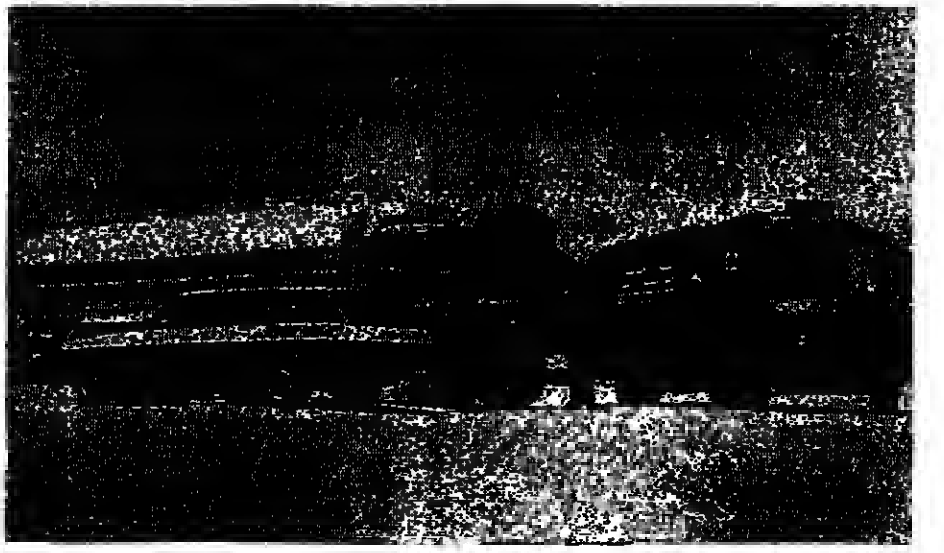
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Andy Bean

### Tour veteran young wins first LPGA championship

MASON, Ohio, June 11 (AP) — Two-time U.S. Open champion Donna Caponi Young, stringing together 30 bogey-less holes, captured her first Ladies Professional Golf Association championship Sunday by defeating Nancy Lopez's bid for a fourth straight victory.

Consistent play gave Young a final round of two-under-par 70, for a 72-hole total of 279, nine-under-par over the storm-whipped Nicklaus Golf Center.

The 34-year-old veteran of 15 tour seasons won by three strokes over a frustrated Jerilyn Britz, still a non-winner. Britz had or shared the lead after every round until her closing one-over-par-73 left her at 282.

Lopez, the defending champion, ballooned to a 76, climaxed by a double-bogey seven on the 18th hole where she hit into the water and three-putted.

The year's leading money winner came in at 289 in the major tournament interrupted for 50 minutes by a mid-afternoon electrical storm.

Young was out of the lead for only one hole on the final day. Britz temporarily took the lead with a birdie on the sixth hole, but bogeyed the next one to fall back into a tie.

Young, winning for the first time in 1979 and the 12th time in her career, assumed sole command for good by dropping a 20-foot birdie putt on the ninth hole. She also knocked in a 20-footer for a birdie at 13.

It was the fifth straight event she has been in the top 10.

margin with a 265 total. That was 23 strokes under par on the 7,019 yards of heavily wooded hills along the Chattahoochee River and was, by four shots, a course record.

It was the fifth victory of his four-year PGA tour career. His winning margin was the largest on the pro circuit since Ray Floyd won by eight strokes in the 1976 Masters. His 265 total matched the lowest score on the tour this year.

The third-round 61 — a score bettered only eight in PGA tour history — propelled the 6-foot-4, 210-pound Bean to a five-stroke advantage going into the final round.

No one ever got closer. No one could mount a real challenge. Bean led by six or seven strokes most of the way. He birdied two of the first three holes and took it from there.

Bean, who won three titles in five weeks at this stage of the season last year, collected \$4,000 from the total purse of \$300,000 and moved into fourth place on the season's money-winning list at \$174,170.

Light-hitting Joe Imman finished second, shooting a 70 for 273.

Grier Jones birdied his last two holes to tie Australian David Graham for third at 276. Graham shot a 68 in temperatures that reached toward the 90's and Jones had a 70.



(AP photo)

HANDSHAKE: Members of the Texas Rangers come out of the dugout to welcome John Ellis after he hit his second home run of the day last Thursday in Milwaukee. Ellis drove in six runs with his homers and a double and the Rangers defeated the Brewers, 7-1.

## Braves' Niekro extends mastery of Phils, 10-3

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP) — Phil Niekro continued his mastery over Philadelphia and Pepe Frias and Mike Lum each drove in three runs as the Atlanta Braves defeated the Phillies, 10-3, Sunday.

Niekro, 4-0 against Philadelphia last year, improved his lifetime record against the Phillies to 21-12. He allowed seven hits in going the distance; for his eighth complete game this year.

Frias singled home two runs in the second inning, doubled home another in the third and scored in

the seventh on Lum's second homer of the season. Lum singled in Frias for his third RBI in the third.

Bob Horner hit his eighth homer of the year, off reliever Rawley Eastwick in the fourth. The Braves collected 15 hits, with Niekro chipping in with two doubles.

In other National League action, Jack Clark and Darrell Evans each rapped three hits, driving in two runs apiece, to lead the San Francisco Giants to a 7-4 vic-

tory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Bill Buckner drove in five runs with a bases-loaded triple, a home run and a single and Dave Kingman walloped his 20th home run, powering the Chicago Cubs to a 10-3 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers. Ted Simmons' 14th home run snapped a tie in the fifth inning and gave the St. Louis Cardinals a 3-2 victory over the San Diego Padres.

Cesar Geronimo drove in two runs with a homer and a double, and Dave Concepcion's run-scoring double in the seventh

inning boosted the Cincinnati Reds past the Montreal Expos 3-2. Craig Reynolds' two-run single highlighted a four-run fourth inning that enabled the Houston Astros to defeat the New York Mets, 5-3.

In the American League, Terry Crowley's two-out pinch single capped a three-run rally in the ninth, leading the Baltimore Orioles over the Texas Rangers, 5-4. Willie Randolph and Lon Piniella drove in two runs apiece and Craig Nettles smashed a

homer as the New York Yankees scored seven times in the seventh inning and pounded the Kansas City Royals, 10-4.

Butch Hobson and Dwight Kent goes atop

cricket table on

last-ball victory

LONDON, June 11 (R) — Kent joined Somerset at the top of the English Sunday Cricket

League thanks to a dramatic last victory over Northamptonshire.

Northamptonshire bowled Kent out for 145, and with one over left were 39 for three in reply.

The odds were stacked against Kent until its opponent came unstuck.

"Within the university there are one or two promising players, but unless they are coached for the full twelve months of the year, and they can devote more time away from their studies, it is unlikely they will achieve high international standing," he said.

"I just aim to make them good enough to represent Saudi Arabia," he said.

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## Marathon swimmer succumbs to waves

MIAMI, Florida, June 11 (AP) — Stella Taylor returned to land after 20 sea-tossed hours of an unsuccessful Bahamas-to-Florida swim Sunday and said, "I guess it just wasn't to be."

Taylor said her coach, Bob Duemmel, and Doug O'Donnell, captain of the 25-foot Big O, decided to end her third attempt to swim the distance after learning they were only 22 miles west of their starting point on Orange Cay.

"We would have to have been in the water another two days and two nights" to reach Florida, she said. "I didn't want to put myself through that agonizing pain."

Members of her crew said the course would have covered about 80 miles, longer than the 55-mile distance from the Bahamas to the mainland, because of currents and wind.

Taylor, 48, said that during the early hours of the swim that her sinuses ached and bled. She also complained that banging waves took their toll on her muscles. But she said, "by the time they told me we were getting out I was through with the pain."

"It's not me — it's everyone else," she said. "We had 12-foot seas out there. You can't put people through that."

Taylor had said before the swim that, win or lose, it would be her last assault on the Bahamas-to-Florida route.

## England 'plays it wrong' in 0-0 draw with Sweden

STOCKHOLM, June 11 (R) — Sweden held England to a goalless draw here Sunday, with both teams squandering numerous chances.

"We played what we like to call our new control football," said England manager Roy Greenwood. "We gave the Swedes a lot of problems but didn't put the ball in the net."

"The English played it all wrong — too many short passes," commented Swedish manager Georg Ericson. "We let the English control the second half and were saved by good goalkeeping."

Both managers praised Swedish goalkeeper Jan Moeller, who stopped two shots from Kevin Keegan in the 76th and 82nd minutes and made a spectacular save from a blast by Phil Thomson in the 74th minute.

Breakaways by Sweden in the first half also had English goalkeeper Peter Shilton leaping across the goalmouth.

England's best chance came to the 40th minute when Emlyn Hughes took the ball upfield and bounced it off the Swedish crossbar.

The match celebrated the 75th anniversary of the Swedish Football Association.

**Spain**  
Results  
Results of quarterfinal second leg matches to the Spanish Cup played Sunday night (first-leg results in brackets):

Racing 0 Sevilla 2 (1-2)  
Real Zaragoza 1 Real Madrid 0 (0-2)

Valencia v. Amster and Osasuna, Valencia will be played Wednesday.

**Portugal**  
Results of the 29th-round matches played Sunday to the Portuguese First Division were:

Academico de Viseu 0 Porto 3  
Famalicão 2 Braga 2  
Estrela 0 Belenenses 0  
Guimaraes 0 Farense 0  
Sporting 1 De C. O. 0  
Vitoria 0 Vitoria 0  
Beira 0 Benfica 1  
Santarem 0 Sporting 1

Leading scorers: 1. P. Pinto (48), 2. Benfca (47), 3. Sporting (42), 4. Braga (35), 5. Guimaraes (34).

## Table tennis: More than just a parlor game at UPM

By George Windsor

DHAHRAN, June 11 — You can tell a serious player by what he calls the game.

The onomatopoeic 'ping-pong' suggests slapping a slowly moving ball over a net. The ping-pong player rarely imagines the training necessary for international "table tennis."

"Many people look at table tennis as a parlor game called ping-pong," says Brian Burn, table tennis coach at the University of Petroleum and Minerals here. "Almost anyone with a little ability can play ping-pong. But fitness is critical if he wants to improve."

Burn, 30, knows both extremes. He started playing at the YMCA in his native North Shields in northern England when he was 11. Between 1974 and 1976, Burn was English national coach.

As a player, Burn was ranked among the top three juniors in England and as a senior, over 18 years, and he was ranked between sixth and tenth nationally in 1968-73. In all he thinks he has won around 100 titles.

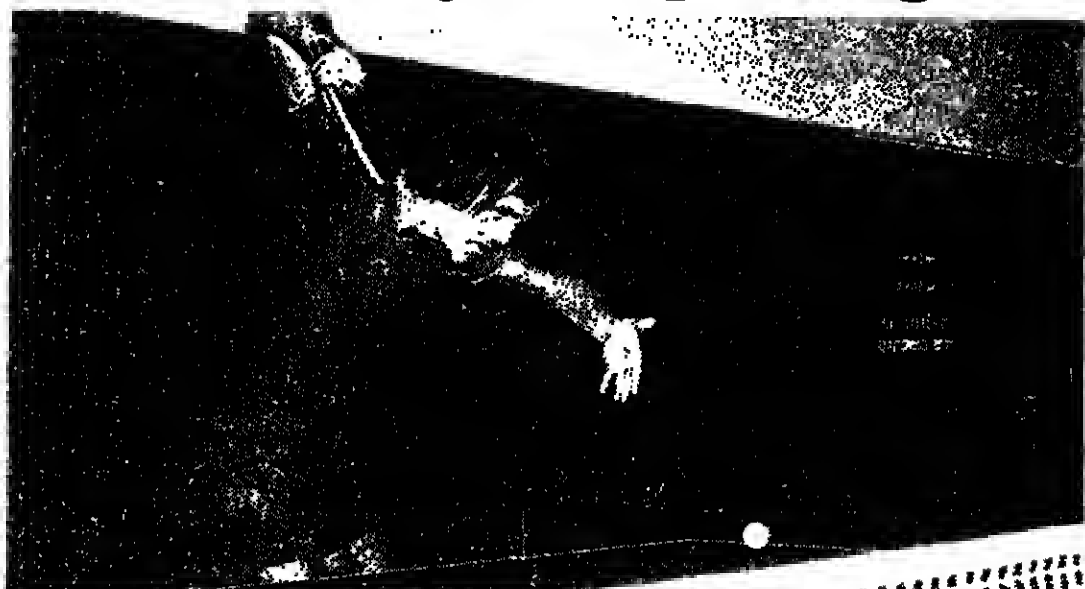
But, he says, "I didn't think I'd get any better as a player and I was of more use to the team as a trainer and coach."

His training program, first with the English team and later at UPM, would surprise the ping-pong player.

As the author of a book, "The Science of Table Tennis," now in the final stages of publication, Burn has studied physiology and sees training must concentrate on increasing endurance, power and flexibility.

Even the ping-pong player knows that reflexes are the key but these cannot be taught. They can only be honed through training. You either have good reflexes or you don't, he says.

In England, Burn devised a



COACH: UPM's Burn demonstrates stroke play during training recently.

twelve-month, 20-hour a week training program for the 100 or so players he had to coach. You can't make a living from table tennis, so the program had to take regular jobs into account.

The world championships are in May, and Burn's training program would start in June. That month, it would be any kind of ball sport — except table tennis — no keep up fitness but allow a break.

In July, Burn would begin to work on skills through "conditioned" practice — no matches, just practice in perfecting strokes as the player knows exactly where the ball is coming. Physical training would include running and muscular exercises to build up endurance and cardiovascular power.

In August, it was heavy weight training to build up strength.

Training would continue in September but the player would be spending 65 per cent of his time at the table at "unconditioned" play and stroke practice.

By October, the player should

be fit. To keep it up, he would need a six-mile run and a workout on the weights every week. Also he would do exercises to maintain flexibility in the joints.

From then on to the championships, Burn would see his players practice about four nights a week for three hours each and play matches most weekends — although it would depend on the player.

This regime was rewarded when England placed first in the 1976 European championships.

But because it was leading nowhere, Burn quit. "I did as much as I could in England. But I

needed more funds to ensure that England had the maximum opportunity to perform well to forthcoming world championships. But the English Table Tennis Association said they weren't available."

So Burn accepted the UPM job in the fall of 1976. Training, because of the university calendar and the lack of tournaments, would have to be different. So were the problems.

Table Tennis is a very popular sport in Saudi Arabia, and the most popular at UPM. Despite this and the many local table tennis clubs near UPM, Burn had problems getting matches for his

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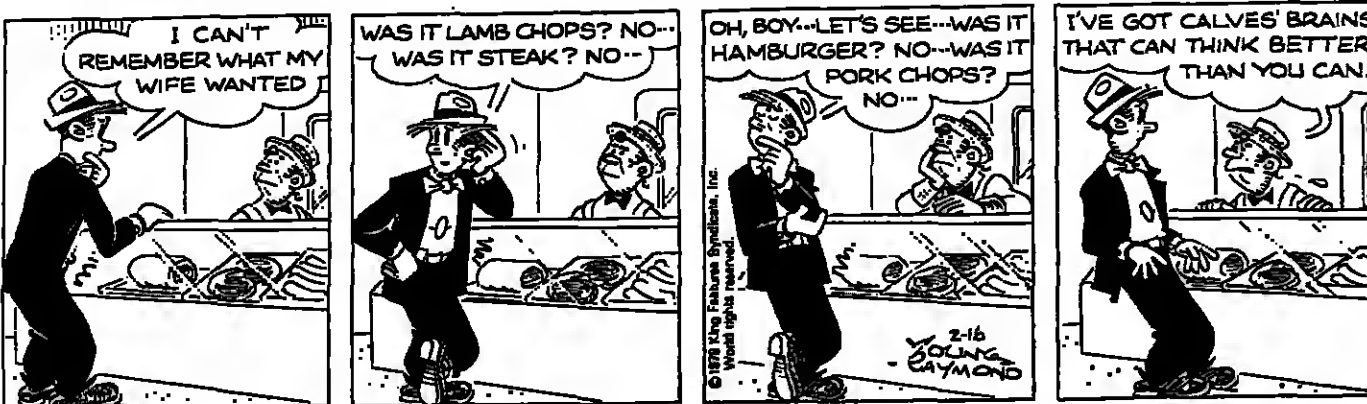
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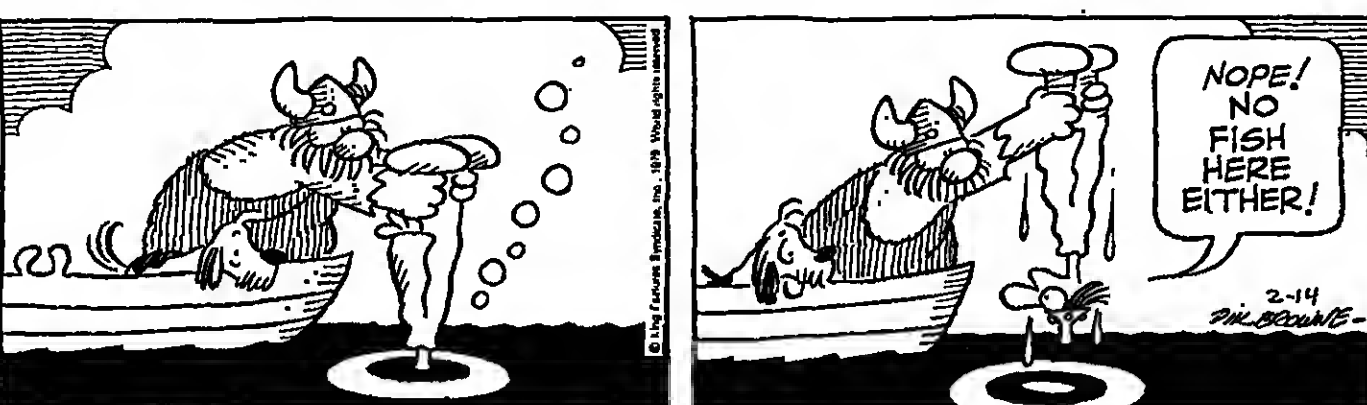
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HAGAR



WIZARD



## Dennis the Menace



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

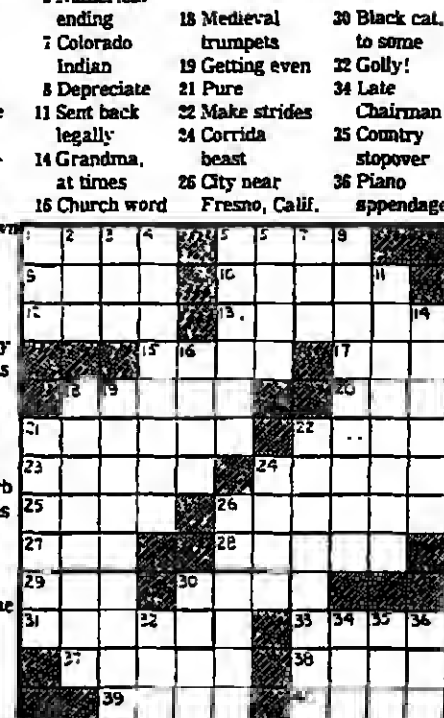
Crossword  
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS  
1 Flumb crazy  
5 Open poker  
9 October  
10 Noted pumpkin  
12 Go (one's way)  
13 He played  
15 Farm  
17 Foreign  
18 Front page  
20 Riga country  
21 Talented  
22 Fourth-down  
23 Moses  
24 NFL pro  
25 Greek deity  
26 New Year's  
27 Pecuniary  
28 Exhorted  
29 Don, as garb  
30 Swan genus  
31 Churchill  
32 Man's name  
33 Scott  
34 Rational  
38 Hackman  
40 "Sung Blue"

DOWN  
1 Cow's  
2 Poet's  
3 "unclose"  
4 One kind  
5 More nimble  
6 Numerical  
7 Colorado  
8 Depreciate  
11 Sent back  
14 Grandma  
16 Church word  
18 Medieval  
19 Getting even  
21 Pure  
22 Make strides  
24 Corrida  
25 Country  
26 City near  
28 Fresno, Calif.  
30 Black cat  
31 Golly!  
34 Late  
35 Chairman  
36 Planes  
38 Stopover  
39 appendage



Yesterday's Answer

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:  
A X Y D L B A A X R  
is LONG FELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

## CRYPTOQUOTES

EIVM ZIWF MVAJG DSLW DSM  
SMLMWC CMMW DSVIJSB L  
DMGMCUKM RC DSM MPM LWF  
NVLRW DSLD CMMC DSME. -  
U.N. YISWCIW

## Believe It or Not!

ELIZABETH C-MARDLE  
OF ALBERTA, N.Y.  
BECAME ENGAGED ON  
FEBRUARY 14, 1946  
WAS MARRIED ON  
JUNE 14, 1947  
WAS WIDOWED ON  
MAY 14, 1969  
AND BECAME A  
GRANDMOTHER ON  
FEBRUARY 14, 1973  
AND AGAIN ON  
FEBRUARY 14, 1977



THE SEA DOG  
BOZO A DOG OWNED BY LIEUT.  
EDWARD KESSLER WAS A MASCOT  
ON THE U.S. SUBMARINE "BLENNY"



TO BE UNSTRUNG  
MEANS A STATE OF NERVES  
ORIGINATED AMONG THE ARCHERS  
OF OLD ENGLAND WHO FOUND  
IT UNSETTLING TO MEET A FOE  
WHILE CARRYING A WEAPON  
WITH A LOOSENED BOWSTRING

## Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

## The Importance of Being Earnest

East dealer.

East-West vulnerable.

NORTH

Q53

K875

A J6

A64

WEST

J842

K53

K872

K92

EAST

A1098

K102

KQ9

KJ5

SOUTH

K7

Q4

K43

KQ10873

The bidding:

East South West North

17 2 Pass 3

Opening lead - three of hearts.

West

Immaterial

East

A10

K10

KQ9

South

K8

K43

K10

Declarer leads the heart

nine from dummy and

discards his eight of spades

on it! East wins the heart

but cannot lead the ace of spades,

which would hand South the

contract. So he seeks reprieve

by playing the queen of

diamonds. Declarer lets East

win this trick also, and now

there is no escape for East.

## ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

## PRAYER TIMES

Tuesday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	4:16	5:44	12:27	3:46	7:05	8:35
Medina	4:04	5:30	12:28	3:48	7:12	8:42
Nejd	3:37	5:12	12:00	3:21	6:43	8:13

## DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Childrens Show	New Flintstones: Something Fishy
All Star Lufe a Lympics	No. Pole, Tah It
5:52 The Monster Squad	Albert Albert
6:16 The Waltons	The Wedding Part II
7:02 Randall & Hopkirk	Never Trust a Ghost
8:00 Kojak	I Could Kill My Wife's Lawyer
8:48 Theater of Stars	The Secret of Three Hungry Wives

## WEATHER

Forecast for the next 24 hours:  
Hot weather during the day but moderate at night over most of the regions. Surface winds will blow at moderate speed over the eastern region raising dust and sands occasionally. Humidity is likely to rise over the western coast while low and medium clouds will gather over parts of the southern and central regions offering chances of sporadic thundershowers.  
Sea conditions will be calm to light in the Red Sea and moderate to choppy in the Gulf.

Monday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	44	29	Tabuk	41	24
Jeddah	35	25	Al-Jauf	41	24
Riyadh	44	30	Rafha	43	24
Dhahran	42	30	Bisha	39	27
Medina	46	34	Yanbu	34	29
Taif	38	24	Abha	31	18

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## TUESDAY

Afternoon Transmission	Evening Transmission
2:00 Opening	10:00 Opening
2:01 The Holy Quran	10:01 The Holy Quran
2:05 Gems of Guidance	10:05 Message to the Faithful
2:10 S.A. Historical Notes	10:10 Light Music
2:20 On Islam	10:15 NEWS
2:30 Music Roundabout	10:25 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle
3:00 NEWS	10:30 Bill Board Hot 50
3:10 Press Review	11:00 Youth Welfare
3:15 Music	11:15 The Evening Show
3:20 World of Machines	11:45 Islamic Contributions
3:30 Leaps & Bounds	12:00 Imp., Com. & Recollections
3:40 MUSIC	12:10 MUSIC
3:50 Close Down	12:15 In the Quiet
	12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
	01:00 Close Down

## VOA

VOC P.M.	10:05 Opening: Analyses News Summary
8:00 News Roundup: Reports: Actualities: Opinion: Analyses	10:30 VOC Magazine: America; Science; Cultural; Letter
8:30 Dateline News Summary	11:00 Special English: News
9:00 Special English: News; Feature: The Making of a Nation	11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)	VOA WORLD REPORT Midnight
10:00 News Roundup: Reports: Actualities	12:00 News newsmakers/ voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.

## BBC

Morning Transmission	4:30 The Pleasure's Yours
8:00 World News	5:15 Report on Religion
8:09 * Twenty-Four Hours	6:00 Radio Newsreel
News Summary	6:15 * Outlook
8:30 * Sarah Ward	7:00 World News
8:45 World Today	7:09 Commentary
9:00 Newsdesk	7:15 * Sherlock Holmes
9:30 * Opera Star	7:45 World Today
10:00 World News	8:00 World News
10:09 Twenty-Four Hours	8:09 * Books and Writers
News Summary	8:30 * Take One
10:30 * Sarah Ward	8:45 Sports Round-up
10:45 * Something to Show	9:00 World News
You	9:09 News about Britain
11:00 World News	9:15 Radio Newsreel
11:09 Reflections	9:30 Farming World
11:15 Piano Style	10:00 Outlook News
11:30 Brain of Britain 1978	Summary
12:00 World News	10:39 Stock Market Report
12:09 British Press Review	10:43 Look Ahead
12:15 World Today	10:45 Ulster in Forces
12:30 Financial News	11:00 World News
12:40 Look Ahead	11:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
12:45 The Tony Myatt Request Show	11:30 The Pleasure's Yours
Evening Transmission	Midnight Transmission
1:15 Ulster in Focus	12:15 Talkabout
1:30 Discovery	12:45 Nature
2:00 World News	Notebook
2:09 News about Britain	1:00 World News
2:15 Alphabet of Musical Curios	1:09 World Today
2:30 Sports International	1:25 Financial News
2:40 Radio Newsreel	1:35 BBOOK Choice
3:15 Promenade Concert	1:40 Reflections
3:45 Sports Round-up	1:45 Sports Round-up
4:00 World News	2:00 World News
4:09 Twenty-Four Hours: NNews Summary	2:09 Commentary
	2:15 The Face of England

## Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1979

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth Sign.

ARIES

(Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

Despite an auspicious start, you need patience to a career project. Delays could occur.

Intense feelings alert

romantic encounters.

TAURUS

(Apr. 20 to May 20)

Share thoughts with family members. Affairs at a distance leave you with mixed feelings. Beware of hidden costs re purchases.

GEMINI

(May 21 to June 20)

You're liable to go ahead with a plan despite reservations by others. Still, you wish they could see it your way. Evening brings romantic interlude.

CANCER

(June 21 to July 22)

The sun problem keeps cropping up re dear ones. Others may second guess your actions. The light touch works best in discussions.

LEO

(July 23 to Aug. 22)

You'll make headway re a work project. Don't let others distract you. Hidden thoughts affect discussions with friends, acquaintances.

VIRGO

(Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

A private talk brings hope. Romantic conversations are

time consuming but worth the effort. Money an issue in career endeavors.

LIBRA

(Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

Despite efforts to please, a family member may still be dissatisfied. Stay clear of controversial subjects. A friend has a helpful suggestion.

SCORPIO

(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

Red herrings could prolong a discussion. Find a safe outlet for emotions. Don't let them build up. Seek advice re a business venture.

SAGITTARIUS

(Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

A money-making plan may not get others' backing. A friend may insist on being heard. Financial advice is valuable. Pay attention.

CAPRICORN

(Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

One of those days when some people like you and others don't. Coming on too strong could arouse defense mechanisms in those less positive.

AQUARIUS

(Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

You'll get insights into others' motivations, but that won't change their actions. Unfortunately, some people have to learn the hard way.

PISCES

(Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

A heart-to-heart talk with a friend may leave you disappointed. Don't become so embroiled in others' problems. Creative projects go well.

مكذبا من الأصل



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# FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

448	456		
31 11/16	31		
57 1/2	52 1/2		
47 1/2	46 1/2		
515 15/16	516 3/16		
13 1/2	13		
13 1/2	13 1/2		
548	550		
11 1/2	11 1/2		


	Closing June 6	Closing June 7
Bergen Bank.....	101.50	121.50
Borgersbank.....	75.00	75.00
Creditbank.....	118.00	117.00
Konover.....	465.00	480.00
Kreditbanken.....	116.00	115.00
Norsk Hydro K&L.....	451.00	477.50
Storebrand.....	112.50	113.00

[illegible]

235.60	237.40		
240.30	241.50		
63.00	64.40		
164.00	165.50		
145.70	147.60		
164.80	166.50		
211.00	213.90		
<b>فیلپین</b>			
Closing June 7	Closing June 8	Closing June 7	Closing June 8
Price Fts.		Price Fts.	
391.00	389.00		
591.00	592.60		
188.00	189.00		
180.00	182.70		
386.00	385.00		
365.00	357.90		
264.00	265.80		
227.80	231.00		
957	950		
303.00	304.30		
33.00	32.10		
326.00	323.90		
58.80	58.70		
110.00	109.00		
124.00	123.10		
363.30	365.30		
295.00	297.00		
204.00	206.00		
10.00	10.60		
665.00	671.00		
22.00	22.00		
10.00	10.50		
106.00	104.00		
284.50	283.00		
678.00	670.00		
12.00	11.00		
259.00	259.00		
118.20	120.60		
Alhold (FL28)	90.70	90.50	28.50
Akzo (FL28)	28.30	28.10	08.10
Algem. Pkz. (FL28)	347.00	347.00	347.00
AMEV (FL18)	85.30	85.10	10.10
Araschem (FL28)	69.90	69.90	09.90
Bijenkorf	71.00	71.00	71.00
Blois (FL28)	95.00	95.00	95.00
Bols	62.70	62.00	62.00
Buhrer Teleroute	59.30	59.00	59.10
Eurovision-NDU (FL28)	260.00	257.00	260.00
Heinrich (FL28)	145.10	145.10	81.60
Euro-Com-Tel (FL10)	68.80	68.50	68.50
Gro Groceries (FL10)	35.90	35.70	35.70
Heinrich (FL28)	85.50	85.50	81.60
Hogersmeier (FL28)	30.60	30.60	30.60
Hummel Dr. (FL10)	22.20	22.20	22.20
K.L.M. (FL100)	104.30	103.00	103.00
Kon. Maffler (FL28)	152.90	154.00	154.00
Ned. Ned. Ins. (FL10)	163.10	161.30	161.30
Ned Cred Bank (FL28)	57.00	57.00	57.00
Ned Cred Bank (FL28)	209.00	209.00	209.00
Philips (FL28)	154.00	154.00	154.00
OCPC (FL16)	21.30	21.30	21.30
Van Ommen	178.00	173.00	173.00
Peabody (FL28)	154.00	154.00	154.00
Phillips (FL10)	23.90	23.90	23.90
Rijn Sch Ver. (FL10)	34.00	37.20	37.20
Robeco (FL28)	161.70	161.70	161.70
Rothmans (FL28)	111.20	111.20	111.20
Rovero (FL50)	111.20	111.20	111.20
Royal Dutch (FL28)	142.50	142.60	142.60
Shavenslag	239.00	239.00	239.00
Tekny Werke	131.50	131.50	131.50
Uijlenburg (FL28)	122.40	122.10	122.10
Lipkoper Res. Int.	54.00	54.00	54.00
Vellous (FL28)	12.00	12.00	12.00
West. Eur. Hyper	259.20	264.00	264.00

			Closing June 7	Closing June 6
149.00	159.00			
119.00	115.00			
62.25	62.00			
122.50	123.00			
452.00	454.00			
59.00	61.50			
26.00	25.18			
100.00	100.00			
34.00	35.25			
130.50	132.00			
		Audischus	142	142
382.00	383.25	Danske Bank	121	121
212.50	213.00	East India	123	123
76.00	76.50	Finlandische	153 1/2	153 1/2
60.00	60.50	Geopreger	208 1/2	208 1/2
320.00	320.00	For. Taylor	169	169 1/2
169.40	169.50	Hollandische	122 1/2	122 1/2
36.10	34.78	G.N.P. of H.(Krupp)	317 1/2	316 1/2
		Norddeutsche	180	180
		Norsk Industri B.	209 1/2	209 1/2
		Ottobrunn	131	130 1/2
		Pfaffenberg	180	180 1/2
		Preussische	140	140
		Soph. Bernstein	418	420 1/2
		Superfin	155 1/2	155 1/2

117.00	122.00
985	1000
595	592
226.59	228.00
398.80	398.00
368.00	368.00
266.00	269.30
481.99	485.99


  

  

AGA AB (Kr. 40)	Closing June 7	Closing June 7
Alfa Laval (Kf.59)	Prior Known	
ASFA (Kf. 90)	1692d	162nd
Astia Capco Kr.25	121sd	120sd
Bilgaard	44.50	64.00
Bofors	74.00	71.50
Cavale	59.00	59.80
Celulation	116	114
Elec'tex B' (Cr.55)	168	168
Ericsson B' (Kr.50)	227sd	230sd
Fagersta	102sd	101sd
Grauman (Frc)	127d	126sd
Hanselberg	111	111
Handelsbanken	113	115
Karlskrona	69.00	68.00
Mölnlycke	359	355
Norwegian Shipyard	135	145
Nya Apotekerna	71.00	69.00
Sandvika "B" Kr.100	226sd	226sd
SNEI "B" Kr. 100	58.00sd	58.00sd
Swedish Envelope	106	122

Closing June 7	Closing June 7
Price Series Fm	
1390	1295
1278	1692sd
1235	1235
985	1000
690	690
2120	2140

7116	7115	Thunder 'B' Kr 50	62.00	60.50
75040	75258	Udelsheim	64.80	63.00
75050	75050	Velvet (Kr. 200)	72.00	71.00
4275	4275			
1430	1420			
3370	3350			
2305	2300			
2400	2385			
2775	277			
4250	4275			
325	327			
322	320			
337	343			
350	345			
366	364			
5208	5175			
3075	3075			
12100	12005			



	Closing June 1	Closing June 6 Price Paid.
Ashland	107	104
Banco Bilbao		
Banco Atlantico (1,000)	309	299
Banco Central	262	26.2
Banco Comercio (1,000)	134	134
Banco General	256	259
Banco Hispano		
Banco Italiano		

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	Closing June 7	Closing June 8
	Price	Size
Creditors' .....	353	335
Perkmeiser .....	276	277
Selects .....	562	563
Semperit .....	80	81
Steyr Daimler .....	216x	217x
Volkswagen .....	275x	269x

	Closing Jan. 30	Closing May 30
Yen Yen		
Alsat Trading	378	UNQ
Amul Elchi Chem.	166	165
Amul Paper	336	336
Bank of Tokyo	209	228
Banyu Pharm.	605	625
Bata	583	516
Canon	518	532
Chiyoda	649	674
Daewoo	945	945
Chitose Watch	439	455
Daiichi Bank	335	336
Dai Nippon Printing	529	573
Dai Nippon Tel.	173	173
Elara Mammals	383	401
Fuji Bank	330	336
Fuji Photo	530	615
Fuji Spinning	129	134
Fujitsu	396	415
Haiti	268	285
Honda Motor	501	530
IBM	121	123
Inak	403	399
Kanagawa Film	791.0	791.0
Kanuma Power	292	315
Kanumi Power	1026	1050
Kao	525	525
Kawasaki Steel	145	148
Kirin Brewery	423	431
Komatsu	337	345
Kumho	287	287
Matsumoto Inds.	434	703
Manabashi Works	538	542
Mitsubishi Bank	336	337
Mitsubishi Chemical	170	185
Mitsubishi Electric	180	186

Mitsubishi Heavy	159	155
Mitsubishi Corp.	479	473
Mitsui Co.	322	319
Mitsui Finance	645	619
Mitsui Sanki	136	140
Mitsubishi	489	493
Mitsubishi Electric	565	609
Mitsui Bussan	192	187
Nippon Electric	320	326
Nippon Fire Insur.	UNQ	265
Nippon Fuso	189	186
Nippon Mitsu	768	790
Nippon Oil	1564	1410
Nippon Securities	341	359
Nippon Yusen	212	220
Nippon Steel	130	134
Nippon Told	373	375
Nippon Yusen	339	343
Nippon Yusen	675	785
Noraura Securities	464	471
Okyama	695	721
Osaka	658	675
Shimizu	458	458
Shideido	1059	1078
Sony	1979	2040
Sanyo	337	338
Sanshodomo Cement	140	139
Sanshodomo Chem.	125	130
Sanshodomo Marine	253	258
Sanshodomo	126	127
Tanaka	238	225
Tanaka	247	259
Tanaka	353	347
Tokai	143	153
Tokyo Baycon	314	328
Tokyo Gas	125	125
Tokyo Marine	323	333
Tokyo Power	907	910
Tokyo	459	477
Toshiki Indus.	165	172
Toshiba	143	148
Toyo Kogyo	585	582
Toyota	978	914
Toyo	263	263
Yamashita	283	288

SINGAPORE		Closing June 8 Price Singapore 5	Closing June 7 Price Singapore 5
Industrials:			
Bransford Holdings	348	347	342
Boustead Co.	385	382	380
Cold Storage Bldgs.	234	232	231
Cycle & Carriage	380	380	380
Easa Ord.	468	466	466
Fraser & Neave	468	465	465
Gulistan	550	550	550
Harper Griffiths	314	320/558	314
Haw Par Bros.	183	153	153
Indopec	184	183	183
Malaysian Borealis	575/580	578/580	578/580
Malaysian Tobacco	412	412	412
National Iron	538	530	530

Property Production	173rd	148rd
Railroad	249	478
Shore Darby Island	355	352
Steans Shipyard	244	246
Stevens	244	442
Street	729	729
Thomas Publishing Co.	322	328
Travlers Malaysia	578	578
United Steel	156rd	152nd
William Jacks Co.	154/155	154
Flanagan:		
DHS	515	518
Hong Leung	328	328
Melton	694/695	694/695
OCBC	729	715
UOB	354	354
Holste:		
Faber Martin	162nd	162nd
Goodwood Park	679/58	679/58
Properties:		
City Development	174/176	174
City Development	138	131
United Overseas Land	154	154
Island Park, Dev	150	150
Island Park	130	130

Palm Oil:		
United Plantations .....	3962a	2922a
Mining:		
Berkong Tin .....	825/850	840
Kemping Lapis .....	248	UNQ
Pulping Cost .....	143	144
Selangor Dredging .....	444/450	436
Rubber:		
Rate Lining Rubber .....	285	284
Dunlop Estates .....	414	402
Kempas (Malaya) .....	560	546
R.L. Rapong .....	332	335
Kuala Lumpur .....	232	212
Highlands & Lowlands .....	438	430
Control Plantations .....	245	240

NOTES: Overruns prices shown exclude 5

[illegible]

LONDON		Range		Inc/Dec	
	June 5			Portugal	1.9718
					1.1228
					49.7858
USA	2.6495-2.6785				
Canada	2.6398-2.6398				
France	3.1530-3.1698				
Belgium	3.6548				
Italy	1764.00-1727.80				
Spain	4.3558-4.3658				
Sweden	3.7758-3.7858				
W. Germany	3.9208-3.9488				
Switzerland	4.6958-4.7058				
Norway	16.7398-16.7498				
Denmark	18.4158-18.4158				
Austria	20.10-20.10				
Portugal	162.56-163.26				
Spain	138.46-138.46				

NEW YORK		June 5 Opening Prices	
STC	2.5672-2.5843		
BFR CON	36.38-37.12		
STC	85.35-86.14		
4.0484-4.0255			
FFR	88.55-89.00		
FFR	1.69		
FFR	2.9929-2.9944		
DFP	1.7028-1.7028		
DFP	1.9911-1.9922		
DAX			

Japan	453.390-453.450	YEN	218.35-218.40
Ireland	1.6390-1.6395	AUS. SCH	5.1465-5.1470
		DKR	5.5165-5.5180
		FRF	5.5465-5.5470
		PORT	99.39-99.94
		SKR	4.9692-4.9697
		NEF. FR	31.64-31.65
		SPAIN	64.12-64.14
		MEXICO	72.23-72.24
U.S.A.	2.8790	Spain two month 55-56 cts,	two months 55-56 cts,
W. Germany	1.9185	Switzerland 75-76 cts,	six months 12-14 cts,
Switzerland	267.50	Canada one month 13-14 cts,	three months 13-14 cts,
Holland	2.1809	Can. one month 7-8 cts,	two months 12-14 cts,
France	4.4250	three months 14-14 cts,	six months 34-21 cts,
Belgium	36.7000	twelve months 29-32 cts.	
Italy	853.400		
Denmark	218.00		
Norway	5.8120		
Norway	5.1905		
Sweden	4.3765		
Canada	85.815		
U.S.A.	64.6005		
Australia	14.9700		

DOW JONES & FT STOCK AVERAGES		
DOW JONES		
11.00 a.m. STOCK AVERAGES		
June 1		
30 Industrial	526.11	DL 2.56 or 0.11%
20 Transport	238.65	DL 0.59 or 0.25%
15 Utilities	183.82	UP 0.83 or 0.45%
15 Chemicals	251.79	DL 0.55 or 0.22%

for the advance in the market. They were especially active in the last two days of the week. The volume of the market was ahead of Wednesday, it slowed somewhat late in the day.

It is not clear whether the market does not intend to happen week and price controls. He also said that the market is not likely to be dramatically throwing millions of Americans out of work. He added that he and his national business partners frequent Congress next week, which would be the start of a comprehensive system of controls.

Energy secretary, James Schlesinger, said total gasoline supplies for the U.S. summer season will be down by 20% of the 1972 season. He said that refiners in recent weeks had increased production capacity.

On the stock market, the Dow Jones Industrial Average in the last two days. Volume totaled about 6.2 billion shares, up from 5.8 billion on Wednesday.

It closed sharply higher on the American Stock Exchange, with the Market Value Index rising 2.66 to a fresh record of 194.53. The average volume of trading was 1,352,709 shares.

Advancing listed outstretched dealers 241 to 72.5, with 251 uncommitted. Volume jumped to 1,199,255 shares from 1,352,709 Wednesday.

Great Basin Petroleum was again the most active issue, with 1,000,000 shares traded.

Other active issues included Ruckman Industries, up to 24 on \$20,600 advance; Hain-City Gas, up to 24 on \$2,400 advance; and Alcolac, up 16 to 24 on \$2,400 advance; and Goldfield Corp., up \$7 1/2 to 16 on 200,000 shares.

**New York Bond Markets: A Special Report**  
By Lindsey B. Richert

**DOW JONES  
CLOSING BOND AVERAGES**

	June 7	
20 Bonds .....	84.82	Up 0.09
10 Public Utilities .....	86.12	Up 0.01
10 Industrials .....	83.52	Up 0.17

New York — (AP-DJ) — Bond prices soared further early in the session Thursday, but later lost some of their gains as the market cooled off from the strong rally this week, dealers said.

Traded at least 200 million dollars of long-term Treasury bonds during this week's rally.

In secondary trading, the 104 1/4% bonds of 2009s, closed 21 3/4 points to 102 1/2; the 102 1/4s, settled for an 8 1/8 rise. They had been sold at a much less 30 1/2 at the opening. Generalized corporate demand with gains of about 1/8 to 1/4, as they also were bid.

Activity remained concentrated in the new issue market where merchandise was readily absorbed. The Dollar Gas Co. 5s coupon notes of 1980s, 100 bonds and preferred stock sold not actively, dealers said. The 100 bonds were sold at 102 1/4, the stock at the same date of next week. The adjusted price of the

[illegible]

June 8 Lunchtime Prices			SOYABEAN MEAL		
	Today's Closing	Previous Closing		Today's Closing	Today's Closing
	¢ per tonne			¢ per tonne	
<b>COCOA</b>			<b>June 8</b>	127.80	121.80
July	1718	1717	August	128.90	127.50
August	1762	1741	October	128.28	128.00
September	1801	1800	December	128.60	128.00
November	1813	1812	February	131.50	130.50
May	1826	1820	April	132.00	128.50
			June	133.00	129.00

July	1856	1835
September	1865	1829
<b>ROBUSTA COFFEE</b>		
	\$ per tonne	
July	1896	
September	1878	1874
November	1884	1882
January	1895	1890
March	1873	1865
May	1868	1862
July	1869	1858
<b>GRAINS</b>		
	Wheat	Burley
	Yesterday's	Yesterday's
	Close	Close
	\$ per long ton	
September	92.45	92.15
November	92.10	92.25
January	90.08	90.20
March	89.30	87
<b>WINE</b>		
	\$ per tonne	
September	873.50	873.50
November	885.00	885.50
January	873.50	
March	873.50	
May	873.50	
July	873.50	
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November	873.50	
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December	115.65	115.59			\$ per tonne:
March	120.80	120.72	Standard	7460	7470
May	122.80	122.75	Cash	7160	7190
August	126.75	126.35	Three months	7160	7190
October	128.50	128.60	Six months	7470	
<b>WHITE SUGAR</b>					
	\$ per long ton				
July	187.00	186.25	High Grade		
September	184.00	183.00	Cash	7600	7670
November	184.50	183.75	Three months	7190	7190
January	121.50	121.00	Six months	7470	
February	121.50	121.00	Standard	7190	
March	124.50	123.50	ZINC		
April	128.50	127.50			\$ per tonne:
July	128.50	127.50	Cash	367.80	369.00
September	132.50	130.50	Three months	378.50	379.50
			Six months	369.00	

**FINEST RATES**

**معدلات الفضة الممتازة**

Class	Dutch Guilder	Swiss Franc	W. German Mark	French Franc	Italian Lira	Austrian Dollar	Japanese Yen
1949	74%-7%	14%-1%	54%-5%	9%-9%	15-16	12-14	47%-5%
1948	84%	14-15%	54-55%	9-10%	13-14	10-11	51%-54%
1947	94%	11-11 1/2%	51 1/2-5 1/2%	10 1/2-11 1/2%	12-13	10%-10 1/2%	51%-54%
1946	94%	11 1/2-12 1/2%	6 1/2-6 1/2%	11-11 1/2	12-12 1/2	10%-10 1/2%	51%-54%
1945	94%	11 1/2-12 1/2%	6 1/2-6 1/2%	11-11 1/2	12-12 1/2	10%-10 1/2%	51%-54%
1944	94%	11 1/2-12 1/2%	6 1/2-6 1/2%	11-11 1/2	12-12 1/2	10%-10 1/2%	51%-54%
1943	94%	11 1/2-12 1/2%	6 1/2-6 1/2%	11-11 1/2	12-12 1/2	10%-10 1/2%	51%-54%

per dollar certificates of deposit: One month: 10.25-10.35 per cent; three months: 10.25-10.35 per cent; six months: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one year: 10.25-10.35 per cent; two years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; three years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; four years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; five years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; six years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; seven years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; eight years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; nine years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; ten years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; eleven years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; twelve years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; thirteen years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; fourteen years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; fifteen years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; sixteen years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; seventeen years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; eighteen years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; nineteen years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; twenty years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; twenty-one years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; twenty-two years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; twenty-three years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; twenty-four years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; twenty-five years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; twenty-six years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; twenty-seven years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; twenty-eight years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; twenty-nine years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; thirty years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; thirty-one years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; thirty-two years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; thirty-three years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; thirty-four years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; thirty-five years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; thirty-six years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; thirty-seven years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; thirty-eight years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; thirty-nine years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; forty years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; forty-one years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; forty-two years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; forty-three years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; forty-four years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; forty-five years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; forty-six years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; forty-seven years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; forty-eight years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; forty-nine years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; fifty years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; fifty-one years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; fifty-two years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; fifty-three years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; fifty-four years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; fifty-five years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; fifty-six years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; fifty-seven years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; fifty-eight years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; fifty-nine years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; sixty years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; sixty-one years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; sixty-two years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; sixty-three years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; sixty-four years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; sixty-five years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; sixty-six years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; sixty-seven years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; sixty-eight years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; sixty-nine years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; seventy years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; seventy-one years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; seventy-two years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; seventy-three years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; seventy-four years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; seventy-five years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; seventy-six years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; seventy-seven years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; seventy-eight years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; seventy-nine years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; eighty years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; eighty-one years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; eighty-two years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; eighty-three years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; eighty-four years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; eighty-five years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; eighty-six years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; eighty-seven years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; eighty-eight years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; eighty-nine years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; ninety years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; ninety-one years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; ninety-two years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; ninety-three years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; ninety-four years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; ninety-five years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; ninety-six years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; ninety-seven years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; ninety-eight years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; ninety-nine years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; 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one hundred and thirty-nine years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and forty years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and forty-one years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and forty-two years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and forty-three years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and forty-four years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and forty-five years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and forty-six years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and forty-seven years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and forty-eight years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and forty-nine years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and fifty years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and fifty-one years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and fifty-two years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and fifty-three years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and fifty-four years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and fifty-five years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and fifty-six years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and fifty-seven years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and fifty-eight years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and fifty-nine years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and sixty years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and sixty-one years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and sixty-two years: 10.25-10.35 per cent; one hundred and sixty-three years: 10.25-10.3





**ASHEMIMRY**  
TRADING, CONTRACTING & INDUSTRY  
Jeddah, Tel: 57850-57256 Telex: 401414 ATC SJ

أول صحيفة سعودية يومية تصدر باللغة الإنجليزية  
**جريدة نيوز**  
الناشر: الشركة السعودية للأبحاث والتسويق

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## International

# Fighting continues to rage across Nicaraguan capital

MANAGUA, June 11 (AP) — Heavy fighting between National Guardsmen and Sandinista guerrillas continued Monday in the heart of Managua, within sight of President Anastasio Somoza's fortified compound.

Tank, rocket and heavy-caliber machine-gun fire could be heard plainly from the direction of the National Stadium, six blocks away from the compound, known as the "Bunker."

From the Intercontinental Hotel, 300 meters from Somoza's compound, one could see puffs of black smoke rising behind the stadium. The National Guard has been using the stadium as an

induction center for reserves called up during the past week and as a first aid center for wounded Guardsmen.

Fighting was also reported in many poor neighborhoods of the capital. Witnesses reported by telephone seeing bodies lying in the streets, which had been barricaded by the Sandinistas who said they had launched a "final offensive" to overthrow Somoza.

A National Guard convoy was reported ambushed 32 kilometers down the highway leading to the southern city of Masaya. The highway was cut by a fierce firefight that raged through most of Sunday morning.

The National Guard claimed, meanwhile, it had smashed a two-week guerrilla offensive along the Costa Rican border.

Red Cross volunteers were picking up wounded and dead in the poor neighborhoods of the capital, officials saying there were "many, many" dead and injured.

Shooting continued into the night Sunday there and in other areas of the city. Tracer bullets from 50-caliber machine guns arcing across the sky could be seen from the Intercontinental Hotel next to Somoza's fortified headquarters, called "the Bunker."

Lights were out in large parts of the city. From the hotel roof, large sectors in the west and southwest were dark except for the occasional streak of tracer.

Sandinista sources said many civilians had been killed in heavy fighting with the Guard in 10 barrios, or poor neighborhoods, of the capital.

The Red Cross said it had heard reports that many bodies were in the streets, but it could not send ambulances out to pick up the wounded and dead because it was too dangerous.

The Red Cross station in Belmonte, in western Managua, held more than 100 refugees who had fled the barrios of San Judas and Gracia.

Heavy fighting was also reported in Matagalpa, 80 miles north of Managua. Sandinistas in the city told journalists that they had captured the National Guard compound, but Guard snipers in the area made it too dangerous to take the reporters there.

Sandinista sources in Panama said an attack had been launched the northern city of Esteli and that guerrillas had killed 20 Guardsmen by midday Sunday. Telephone lines to Esteli were cut and it was not possible to check the report.

The guerrillas continued to hold Leon, the nation's second largest city about 55 miles northwest of the capital. A photographer reported by telephone that the guerrillas control all but the National Guard compound and the cathedral, where the Guard has put snipers in the bell towers.



(AP photo)

**RECOVERED:** Three priceless Cezannes are carried from the lobby of Chicago's Drake Hotel last Wednesday. The paintings, stolen from the Art Institute late last year were recovered after a former Institute employee tried to sell them back for \$250,000.

# Monsoon hits parched Bengal as over 350 die in heat wave

CALCUTTA, June 11 (AP) — More than 350 heat-wave related deaths have been recorded in northern India since the hot spell began seven weeks ago. But monsoon rains, delayed by a month, finally brought some relief to a scorched West Bengal.

## Killings begin at gas lines in New York City

NEW YORK, June 11 (R) — A motorist was stabbed to death during an argument with another driver over a place in a queue at a New York gas station, police said. The row started when two cars bumped into each other. One of the drivers took a hunting knife from his car and plunged it into the chest of the other motorist, Fritz Boutain, 29, who fell dead on the pavement.

The attacker escaped. Long queues are common at Manhattan's gas station and elsewhere in the country during the latest gas shortage.

Kou May 31, a 28-year-old man, was shot dead in front of his wife during an argument with a second motorist in a queue at a Brooklyn gas station. A 23-year-old man was later arrested and charged with the murder.

Creeks, wells and irrigation canals reportedly have dried up in the heavily-populated state where at least 40 deaths were attributed to the heat wave.

With temperatures hitting 47 degrees Celsius (116 degrees Fahrenheit), \$125 million worth of jute and tea and \$156.5 million worth of rice crops were destroyed. West Bengal has not yet fully recovered from last fall's devastating floods.

"It doesn't matter much whether the drought spell has broken," said one state official. "The damage to food crops has already been done and there is no hope of recovering them. The rains will only prepare the fields for next season's crops."

Chief Minister Jyoti Basu, said two-thirds of West Bengal's 55 million people have been affected by the drought and heat wave.

The West Bengal government described the drought as the worst in 50 years.

Monsoon rains, heralded by a thunderstorm Sunday evening, continued Monday morning in Calcutta.

A state agricultural official said a good crisis in eastern India was a certainty. The central government in New Delhi already has received

a number of emergency requests for stockpiled grain.

High temperatures and dust storms were reported in parts of northern India and Gujarat state, located on the west coast. But, there were scattered rains.

Worst hit by the heat wave is Bihar where 230 deaths have been reported.

# Libyan POWs in Uganda await stalled negotiations

DARES SALAM, June 11 (R) — Negotiations over the release of 200 Libyan militiamen captured by Tanzanian forces and Ugandan rebels in the recent Uganda war have reached deadlock, a senior diplomatic source said Monday.

The envoy said the talks had stalled because Colonel Qaddafi would not agree to Ugandan and Tanzanian conditions for the men's repatriation.

The prisoners belonged to a 2,000-strong Libyan force flown

in to prop up the regime of former Ugandan leader Idi Amin in the face of the Tanzanian-led invasion.

Uganda, Tanzania and Libya have been negotiating through the offices of a third country, the envoy said. The prisoners have been divided into small groups and held at various jails in Uganda and Tanzania.

The sources declined to specify what demands had been made as the price of the soldiers' release, but there have been unconfirmed reports that the new Ugandan government of President Yusefu Lule has asked for the return of Amin to face murder charges. Tanzania is reported to have demanded Libya pay a large sum in compensation for Tanzanian losses in the war.

"Qaddafi's attitude is that the Tanzanians may feed the prisoners or they may shoot them but he will not entertain any demands or conditions over their release," the envoy said.

The Libyans arrived in Uganda in March in C-130 transport planes to work on Kampala's defenses as the joint Tanzanian-Ugandan force pressed towards the capital. More than half were killed, wounded or captured.

About 1,000 were evacuated shortly before Kampala fell on April 11 but one of the C-130s was hit by Tanzanian artillery fire before it could take off from Entebbe Airport.

## Okcun secures oil deal

TEHRAN, June 11 (AP) — Ayatollah Khomeini told Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun Monday that Muslim nations should create "an independent Islamic culture system."

He met Okcun in Oom, 160 kilometers south of Tehran, on the second working day of Okcun's visit to Iran. The minister met Monday morning with Iranian National Oil Company Chairman Hassan Nazih, and was understood to have secured agreements for oil supplies to Turkey.

"You have to divert all your efforts in order to create an independent Islamic culture system so that young people will be raised and educated within the Islamic cultural system," Khomeini told Okcun in their hour-long meeting.

Stressing the Islamic faith of most Turks, Khomeini said "I hope that the Islamic brotherhood, as it is said in the Quran, will be created among all Muslim nations so that as a result a new power, a tremendous power, will be created."

"But there is no democracy in

the West. In the West, with this kind of talking, they want to put us under this impression and then destroy our own culture so they can benefit from that."

Okcun also met for an hour with Ayatollah Shariatmadari, Iran's second-ranking Shiite leader. Shariatmadari, who is of Turkish extraction and enjoys the strong support of Iran's ethnic Turks, told Okcun that Turkey and Iran should not interfere in each other's affairs.

In talks Monday morning with Nazih, Okcun apparently received assurances that Iran will get the remainder of a 300,000-ton oil shipment from Iran that was suspended after the revolution.

In addition, Iran agreed to supply Turkey with 300,000 tons more of crude oil, 100,000 tons of

fuel oil, 30,000 tons of liquefied petroleum gas and 5,000 tons of aviation gasoline, starting in the second half of July.

The price negotiated was not revealed, but Okcun was reported to be pleased with the outcome of the talks. Turkey will pay for the oil with a combination of cash and goods.

Okcun, talking to reporters, called the deal "a good gesture to show the intentions of the Iranian government."

Turkey is also to reopen talks with Iran next month on a possible oil pipeline from Ahwaz in the Iranian oilfields to Iskenderun.

Sunday Okcun conferred for an hour with Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and then talked at length with Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi.

# Reject the West, Khomeini tells Turkey

"I pray to Allah that this goal will be fulfilled so that, under the banner of Islamic brotherhood, we will be able to serve nations."

Reporters were permitted to attend the meeting.

Turkey is officially a secular state, but some Muslims there are seeking a more central constitutional role for religion.

In his comments to Khomeini, Okcun said Turkish democracy was seeking to eliminate the barriers between government and people.

"Obviously democracy must be implemented," Khomeini said. "But, however, it is a pity that in the West they are talking of democracy. Always, in all countries, there are people who talk about democracy."

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance announced last week that a representative would be sent to Zimbabwe Rhodesia to determine whether the country was making progress toward establishing "legitimate majority rule" in the country.

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# U.S. aide speaks on Rhodesia monitoring

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP) — President Carter's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski says the representative the Administration plans to send to Zimbabwe Rhodesia will not have diplomatic status, but he declined to specify what position such an envoy could hold.

"Our intention is to monitor this very closely, even to having someone in Zimbabwe Rhodesia monitor," Brzezinski said. In response to questions about Carter's decision last week not to lift sanctions.

"We will be dealing and reporting to the Congress on a regular basis so we can keep our hand on the pulse and make a new determination if it becomes necessary," Brzezinski said.

"We're talking about someone who would be in a position to be on the spot and report to the U.S. government the actual circumstances and the changes that we hope will be taking place."

"Like a presidential envoy?" Brzezinski was asked.

"Nothing as formal as that," he replied. "Someone who can monitor and report to the U.S. government."

"Who would fulfil that kind of role?" he was asked. Smiling, Brzezinski replied: "I'm sure that we can find an individual and the proper circumstances for him."

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# British officials warned of threat of letter bombs

BIRMINGHAM, June 11 (AP) — Police Monday warned senior civil servants in Britain to beware of letter bombs after army explosives experts discovered two devices in Birmingham's central mail sorting office.

Both were addressed to senior officials, one in London and the other in nearby Guildford, a police spokesman said. He declined to identify the officials.

"We have warned all senior servants — to take particular care when opening their mail," he said. "This warning applies especially to those listed in 'Who's Who.' We can't stress this enough."

The two bombs, both contained in brown manila envelopes, were discovered as bomb experts sifted through more than one million letters and 150,000 packages in the Birmingham installation.

The operation began Friday after four letter bombs exploded in two Birmingham sorting offices, wounding five post office employees. A fifth letter bomb exploded Saturday in a mailman's bag in the village of Sreatley west of London.

Police believe an Irish Republican Army guerrilla cell in the English Midlands is responsible for the spate of letter bombs.

One of the residents of Sreatley is Sir Hugh Mait, a high court judge who sentenced IRA bomber Raymond McLaughlin to 12 years' imprisonment in March 1975. It was not known whether the package that exploded in the mailman's bag was addressed to Mait.

McLaughlin, reported to have been on his first bombing mission for the IRA, was arrested after blasting a telephone exchange in the Midlands city of Coventry. His companion, James McDaid, was killed when the bomb apparently exploded prematurely.

The outlawed IRA "provisional" wing, fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland and reunite it with the neighboring Irish Republic, currently is waging a so-called "spring offensive" in the province. More than 25 persons have been slain there in recent weeks.

**WREATH:** Veterans Administrator Max Cleland bows his head after laying a wreath at a plaque to Americans who served in Vietnam in Arlington Cemetery, Virginia, recently. The ceremony was part of Vietnam Veterans Week.



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